

FOR SALE-

FOR SALE—TREMENDOUS BARGAIN!
used pianos.
1 upright piano \$75

1 upright piano, \$15.
1 upright piano, \$100.
1 upright piano, \$135.
1 upright J. & C. Fischer, \$150.
1 upright J. & C. Fischer, \$175.
1 upright Decker Bros., \$265.
1 upright Steinway & Sons, \$290.
These pianos are in first-class order and warranted by us.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.,
216-218 W. Third st., Bradbury building. 16

FOR SALE—GASOLINE LAUNCH: 25 FEET
long, 7½ feet beam, 4 feet depth, 8-horse
engine, brass propeller and shafting; hull cov-
ered with pure copper; fine large cabin for
20 people; a fast and staunch boat, built on
Hibbard lines; will deliver at San Pedro or
Catalina; price \$1500. **H. C. GORDON, 1302**
Fourth st., San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—LADY GIVING EAST WISHES to sell at sacrifice furniture consisting of 2 Turkish couches, white enameled bureau, chiffoniers and cheval glass, with brass trimmings, rattan chairs, etagere and table in rattan, 40 yards fine matting, Jewel gas range, sewing machine, screen, curtain poles, all first-class and new; sold together or separately; no dealers. Apply Monday and Tuesday. ROOM 60, 217 S. Broadway. 14

prising the Mills "Philadelphia," "Horizontal," "White Mountain" and "Cyclone." Also packing tubs and cans, brick molds, etc.; soda-water fountains, tanks and a general line of the supplies incident. SO. CAL. SUPPLY CO., wholesale dealers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies, 107-109 N. Los Angeles st., city.

FOR SALE - CHEAP. FIRST-CLASS
threshing-machines and

FOR SALE—2 LOTS LONG BEACH, \$100 FOR the 2; 1 upright piano, \$180; 1 square piano, cheap; would rent \$2.50; 1 Munson typewriter (new,) \$45; 1 New Home sewing machine (never used) very latest style oak

table, case with silk plush top, ¼ regular price; 1 bicycle, almost new, cost \$105, for \$45. L. A. LOAN CO., 415½ S. Spring. 14

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY DRIVING HORSE. 1 2-seated surrey, 1 new phaeton, cost \$250, used only week; 1 delivery wagon, good as new; 1 set double work harness, 1 single surrey harness, 1 single buggy harness; all in good condition; any or all of the above will be sold at a bargain. Call at 308-310 S. BROADWAY. 15

FOR SALE - THE OLD THIRD-ST. FURNITURE Exchange is no more, but the large stock of household and office furniture, carpets, matings, oil cloths, linoleums, etc., may be found for sale cheap by W. P. MILLER at 323 S. Main st., new Turnverein building, between Third and Fourth sts. 14

FOR SALE-OTHERS BUY HOMES AT \$15- monthly, why not you; new modern 4 and 5-room cottages near Ninth and Central ave.; bay window, bathroom, closets and

FOR SALE—NAVEL ORANGE TREES, 1, 2 and 3 years old, in frostless Redlands and Highland; also lemon and grape-fruit trees. Scaleless. EARL W. GARRISON, Redlands, Cal. F. C. RISING, agent, 103 N. Hill st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—YOU WILL FIND OUR HOUSE crowded with a nice line of new goods of all kinds, just bought at bankrupt sale:

"cheap," too numerous to mention. **DRE
GARMO'S FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 521
S. Broadway. 14**

FOR SALE — NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT
piano, half price if sold immediately; also
phaeton and horse and new spring wagon
and team; going away. Address C, box 75,
TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE — NEW COVERED SPRING
wagon and 1 set new harness and 6-year-old
city broke horse very cheap. Apply at

COLLINS'S LIVERY STABLE, 419 N. Alameda st. 14

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE—FOR A
spring wagon, a new double breech-loading
shotgun. H. W. GUNSTON, Vermont ave.,
fourth house on the right, north of Wash-
ington st. 14

FOR SALE 3½ HORSE-POWER ELECTRIC
motor, 3 wagons, 2-horse-power and feed
mill and No. 3 Belle City feed-
cutter. MILES DODD, JR., 240 Bradbury

bldg. 24
FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FISHING OUT-
 fit, all complete, paying a good profit; must
 sell on account of health. Inquire CAPT.
 DIGENHARDT, 245 Third st., Santa Mon-
 ca. 14

FOR SALE—CHEAP. FURNITURE OF 9-
 room house; location southwest; reasonable
 rent and house well filled; parties going East.
 Address D, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE—GAS ENGINE, ALMOST NEW;

3 and 5-horse-power Golden Gate gasoline engine; also deep well centrifugal pump. Address 154-156 N. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE-OR HIRE-COMplete CAMPing outfit, tent, horses, wagon, guns, fishing tackle, cooking utensils, folding chairs, tables, etc. 1103 GRIFFIN AVE. 14

FOR SALE-TWO 350-BARREL OIL TANKS, 1 standard oil well drilling rig, 1 6-room house, must be removed at once. 330 EDGEWARE ROAD OIL WELLS. 14

FOR SALE - CHEAP, ONE COMPLETE
set Encyclopedia Britannica, almost new
½ cash; balance on time. Address D, box
64, TIMES OFFICE. 16

FOR SALE—FINE JEWELL GAS RANGE.
8-hole with water back, cheap; cost \$55;
DE GARMO'S FURNITURE EXCHANGE.
521 S. Broadway. 14

FOR SALE—HORSE-POWER THRESHING
machine outfit cheap, near Marietta, Riv-

erside Co. Address THRESHER, box 142,
San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—THE OLD POWER HOUSE ON
Maple ave., near Tenth, to be removed;
make a good store; cheap. G. C. EDWARDS
250 W. First. 14

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN A 5-ROOM
flat, cheap rent; a bargain if taken at once;
1 block from TIMES OFFICE, 333 W.
First st. 14

FOR SALE—NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN: BASSI BASSI, Italian, used 5 years, must be sold. State address and will call; Address D, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE—NOTICE THAT THERE IS TO be a sale of nice furniture by auction at 236 S. HILL ST., Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. 16

FOR SALE—CHEAP: FINE FANCY RAM-boo benches for hall; Pittsburgh stove lamp; large reflector. 3218 HOOVER ST. 14

FOR SALE — AT HEAVY SACRIFICE, A
beautiful upright piano, used but 3 months;
owner going away. See it at 638 S. HILL.

FOR SALE—FOWLER BICYCLE; ONLY
used 3 weeks; cost \$110, for \$50. Apply
GEORGE LAWRENCE, 132 S. Broadway. 14

FOR SALE—A 6-HORSEPOWER ENGINE
and boiler, nearly new; price on application.
C. W. MALY, Station A, Los Angeles. 14

FOR SALE — ABOUT 40 FEET OF GLASS—

panel, once partition with 3 doors; cheap; first-class condition. 227 W. FIRST ST.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH VILLAGE CART nearly new, or exchange for buggy. J. ENERT, Highland ave., Pico Heights. 14

FOR SALE—CHEAP: AIR-MOTOR WIND- mill, tank and frame complete. Inquire 233 S. LOS ANGELES, J. D. Robertson. 17

FOR SALE — ELEGANT NEW \$60 PIANO, cheap, or will rent cheap to right party. Address V. box 74. TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE—GASOLINE STOVE; QUICK-
Meal, latest style; or will exchange for wood
or coal stove. 615 E. 21ST ST. 14

FOR SALE — STECK UPRIGHT PIANO;
great bargain. GARDNER & ZELLNER
PIANO CO., 249 S. Broadway. 14

FOR SALE—SMALL UPRIGHT PIANO, \$100,
very cheap. GARDNER & ZELLNER
PIANO CO., 249 S. Broadway. 14

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO, NEARLY

new. \$185. GARDNER & ZELLNER
PIANO CO. 249 S. Broadway. 14

**FOR SALE — ON MONDAY AT 1501 S.
Grand ave., the remainder of MRS. HAN-
BURY'S private collection. 14**

**FOR SALE — A FINE LOT OF TOOLS AND
600 pounds of rabbits used in the oil district.
Cheap at 247 S. MAIN ST. 14**

**FOR SALE — A SIX-HORSE POWER BOIL-
er, very cheap. Apply at once at THE**

TIMES BUSINESS OFFICE

FOR SALE—ON MONDAY, AT 1501 S. Grand ave., the remainder of MRS. HANBURY'S private collection. 14

FOR SALE—TENT, SIZE 10x18, WITH floor and frames. A. L. HODGES, N.E. cor. 29th and Vermont ave. 14

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, LAUNDRY route; owner has to go east. Address B. box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 14

FOR SALE-A GOOD 6 HORSE-POWER engine and a 10 horse power boiler. Inquire at 509 COMMERCIAL ST.

FOR SALE-GENT'S HIGH GRADE WAY-erly bicycle, good as new, \$60. Address D, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 14

to be the purpose of Europe to make this country a dumping ground.

piano solo by Miss Mable Wilson was heartily applauded. Nathan P. Bundy of the class of '97 addressed the grad-

water as the guides who had shown the younger pupils the way up the hill of knowledge. The speaker's eloquence and humor in his remarks which were evidently appreciated by the audience.

The valedictory was by Miss Dolores E. McVey, a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon. "It was evident she had given the subject much patient attention, for her remarks were thoughtful and as well as interesting. She said it is better to have no idea of God than to be superstitious."

Dr. C. G. Baldwin of Pomona College made a brief address to the class, which was then presented by Mr. Nathan Smith. Since 1900 there had in the past five years been an increase of 90 per cent. in school attendance. Neighboring towns had become out of the picture, the buildings and other additional school facilities.

The Santa Monica schools are credited with the finest playgrounds in the city with other towns it also must have added facilities. He said the several teachers had worked harmoniously, faithfully and conscientiously.

With brief but appropriate remarks, Dr. Joseph J. Place presented the diploma to the graduates and the graduates, as well as others, were the recipients of many bouquets.

SANTA MONICA BRIEVITIES

G. W. Clarke, who lives in the Emert corner house on South Main, was a night from supposed burglars Thursday last. They escaped before he could make a successful attempt to catch them.

The Santa Monica fire company will give a ball on the evening of the Fourth of July.

Master's child is recovering from

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to secure music by a string orchestra for the Park afternoon and evening dances during the season. An offer to furnish such music for \$15 a week was made by the American Music Company and the North Beach Bathing Company offered to each pay one-fourth of the expense. The bathing company's offer was declined to pay the other half, and the proposition fell through.

Ryan was brought before Justice Wells Friday on a charge of robbery. As testified to by William Stern, it appears that Ryan was in a place at Third street and Avenue, and snatched a pocket-book, containing money, from the hands of a soldier on duty at the Hotel Riverside. Ryan was arrested by Of-

SOLDIERS' HOME. June 13.—(Regular Correspondence.) Anton Biesg, a man of 50 years, met death today on the railroad track near the Home. Biesg was a German bee-keeper, who dwelt in a cabin not far from the Soldiers' Home. Yesterday evening he drove down toward the depot. The Southern Pacific train which leaves Los Angeles at 8 o'clock, struck him and he was hurled into the air. The engineer suddenly saw the horse plunging

NO NEW ASSEMBLY, HE LLED.

A copy of the minutes of the previous meeting of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, as received by the

At this branch, shows that the board has been organized and that a new assembly hall at this place until it has a meeting here. The board has visited here usually about the same time of the year, and it is not very likely will probably be some time next spring. Meantime the need of a hall to take the place of the one which was destroyed by the fire of the summer of 1914 is pressing. The present hall will hold only about 250 persons, and the new hall for a hall that will seat 1000 or more.

SOLDIERS' HOME BREVITIES.

Today's muster shows 1511 members of the Home present, and 383 absent, making a total of 1894.

The Pacific Choral Club, composed of members of the Home, will give the concert at the Soldiers' Home on Friday. Elaborate preparations are in progress.

Mrs. Edith M. Calder of Santa Monica has been added to the corps of nurses at the hospital.

[illegible]

presented by Los Angeles, also.

Bishop J. H. Johnson of the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles will officiate at the Friday evening at the confirmation ceremony. The services include the singing of hymns, the reading of the scriptures, a solo by the choir, and a prayer by the officiating priest.

It is expected the commander of the Southern California Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1000 will be present at the ceremony. The home next week for the purpose of the ceremony as large as possible an attendance of members and friends of the organization in Ventura.

A force of men is working at headwaters of the home water main above the reservoir. The purpose is to prevent waste as much as possible and, incidentally, to prepare the main for replacement. It is expected that the cost of the project will be supplied for the home as much as possible.

as may be.

The New York Press says: "Poor Mille is dead. Belasco is rich. 'Head of Maryland' is a money-maker, but only a third-rate drama. Mrs. Belasco is a money-maker, but she has nothing. De Mille made Belasco a way. They made a rare team. The credit of the success of the production is due to the management of the stage; the other had no plays for A. M. Palmer for years. He had absorbed enough to construct or direct. He had no sense of the value of the lucubrations of the army of unfortunate. That is a prevailing sort of plagiarism. De Mille never meant to be a plagiarist. He was a man of action. But unconsciously he imbibed the thoughts of others, and later in years they were born again. He had the habit of copying. He had the habit of copying."

he would have been the most successful playwright of America. He knew art. It would be interesting to see a few pages of Belasco's original manuscript."

COAST RECORD.

FLARED UP
LIKE PAPER.Hot Fire Last Night
at Merced.

The Olcese and Garibaldi Block
Utterly Ruined.

Estimated Loss One Hundred
Thousand Dollars.

South Pacific Hotel at Oceanwide
Burned—Five People Fall Six
Stories—Valley Road Right-
of-Way—Hot Weather.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

MERCED, June 13.—One of the most
destructive fires that has ever visited
Merced broke out tonight at 7 o'clock
in the dry-goods store of J. Simon of
San Francisco, located on the corner
of Canal and Main streets, in the Ol-
cese & Garibaldi Block. The loss will
amount to \$100,000. Within ten minutes
after the fire first discovered the whole
building, including several stores,
offices and lodging-houses, were one
mass of flames. The building and its
contents seemed to burn like so much
paper, the fire making such intense heat
that the firemen could not get close
enough to fight it effectively.

The manager of Simon's store re-
cently dispensed with electric lights
and began using coal-oil lamps as a
matter of economy. The origin of the
fire is claimed to have been caused by
the explosion of a lamp while a clerk
was lighting it. The building was one
of the finest in the city, and was built
in 1888 at a cost of \$30,000.

T. B. Stone, Confectionery and
notion store, D. J. Pender's barber shop,
R. Harris's tailor shop, F. M. Ordway's
bookstore and others stand were com-
pletely destroyed, not a dollar's worth
of anything being saved.

The upper part of the building was
occupied by Mrs. E. M. Ward and her
boarders and lodgers, and the dental
office of Dr. J. E. King. The occupants
lately escaped. They rushed through the
smoke, the only one injured being
Mrs. Bours, wife of the Episcopal min-
ister. Her arm was slightly scorched.

After the fire gained ground, it
way in the Olcese and Garibaldi Block,
it spread to the Galliano building, ad-
joining on the south. The lower part
of this building, which was occupied
in the upper part was Mrs. A. C. Cas-
tle's, "Everything House," and other
buildings, was completely destroyed.

Dr. Castle's instruments, etc., valued
at over \$300, were destroyed.

During the conflagration the big
Simon Jacobs Block across the street
caught fire several times, but was saved
by heroic efforts of the firemen, no loss
resulting to any of the occupants of the
building. The total loss is in the neigh-
borhood of \$100,000, but it is impossible
to even approximate the insurance.

Several families are homeless, having
lost everything of value they possessed
in the world, but they will be well cared
for by the people of Merced.

The only accident that happened was
to John Graham, a fireman, whose
hand was nearly cut off by falling from
a glass window on it. Fred Costa,
the clerk in whose hands the lamp ex-
ploded, is prostrated and his life is
thought to be in danger. He was not
severely burned, but has been suffering
from heart trouble and the present ex-
citement has overcome him.

DOWN THEY WENT.

An Elevator with Its Occupants
Falls into a Basement.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—One of the
elevators in the Southern Pacific
Railroad building on Market street
dropped to a distance of five floors this
afternoon, and injured Dr. M. Gardner,
chief surgeon of the Southern Pacific;
J. B. Wright, division superintendent
of the company; and Charles Naylor,
Sam Leake, ex-postmaster of Sacra-
mento. The elevator fell from the fifth
floor into the basement. Charles Naylor
and the elevator boy, who were also
in the cage, were uninjured.

Dr. Gardner, when taken out of the
elevator, was unable to move. He com-
plained of severe pains in the back, and
it was thought his spine had been broken.
An examination showed, however,
that his back had been only severely
strained, and that he would be com-
pletely recovered in a few days.

Wright had one of his ankles sprained
and Leake suffered principally from the
shock.

The party got into the elevator at the
sixth floor. Naylor had just ordered
the boy to stop at the fourth floor, and
the next thing they knew the men
found themselves at the bottom of the
shaft. Leake's hat was jammed down
over his nose so tightly that it was
with difficulty removed. He said:

"When the elevator started, the rubber
bumpers below it rebounded several
feet. My head struck the top of the
cage and I fell on top of Dr. Gardner
and Mr. Wright. The elevator stopped
at the sixth floor, and the next thing
that he noticed as soon as he left the
sixth floor that the lever would not work,
and that the safety-clutch would not
catch. A second later the cage
dropped."

SOUTH PACIFIC HOTEL BURNED.

The Oceanwide Structure Consumed
by a Merciless Blaze.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN DIEGO, June 13.—The South Pa-
cific Hotel at Oceanwide, a large struc-
ture containing 150 rooms, was burned
today. The fire broke out a few min-
utes after 12 o'clock on the roof. Its
origin is not known. Nothing could be
done to check the flames, and the
building was quickly consumed. The
hotel was built in boom times by the
Southern California Railroad Company
at a cost of \$50,000.

At the time of the fire A. P. Hotelling
was the owner, and it was conducted
by M. Pieper. The latter places his
loss at from \$1500 to \$2000. The loss on
the building is not known, but it is be-
low the cost. It is thought to have been
insured.

The Yosemite Road.

FRESNO, June 13.—In view of the
fact that the people of Merced have
failed to render assistance required by
the promoters of the Yosemite road,
the Chamber of Commerce of this city
has opened correspondence with the
company with a view to inducing the
road to start from Fresno. The dis-
tance from Fresno to the valley is con-
siderably greater than from Merced,
but the business resources of the road
would be, it is estimated, fully dou-
bled by building from this point. The
directors will consider the matter on
Wednesday next.

Fresno Right-of-Way.

FRESNO, June 13.—The Fresno
Right-of-Way Committee for the Valley
road today effected a compromise with
the last property-owner on the route
north of Fresno, and the way is now

clear to begin the work of grading the
road in this county. It is understood
that work will begin as soon as a con-
tract can be made.

O. W. MARY'S DEATH.

The Stockbroker Commits Suicide on
Account of Ill-health.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—O. W. Marye,
a stockbroker, head of the firm of O. W.
Marye & Co., stockbrokers, shot himself
through the temple at the Baldwin Hotel to-
night. Marye is well known in Virginia City.
Marye left a note stating that ill-health and
poor prospects caused him to take his own
life. He was troubled with some disorder of
the stomach, and had been ill for a long time.
He was 35 years of age and a native of Mis-
sissippi. He shot himself through the middle
of his forehead.

Killed by a Train.

REDWOOD CITY, June 13.—A man named
Pearson was killed by the 11:20 o'clock train
from San Francisco, on a crossing in Red-
wood City, about three blocks from the depot.
He was driving a team loaded with grain.
One horse was torn to pieces and the other
knocked over.

Arizona Caloric.

PRESCOTT (Ariz.), June 13.—The
government observer reports the mer-
cury at 100 deg. today, the hottest
known in ten years.

GEN. GOMEZ DEFEATED.

A Heavy Loss of Life for the
Cubans.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

HAVANA, June 13.—Gen. Gomez's
force of 5000 was defeated recently
on the plains of Saratoga, near Na-
jara, Province of Puerto Principe,
after a fight of forty-two hours, by
Jimenez Castallane's troops. Gomez
lost fully five hundred men.

Jose Antonio Yzandaga, an American
newspaper man, has been expelled,
and Richard de la Torre has been for-
bidden to return to Cuba. Thomas
Dawley, an artist, will be released.

THE BERMUDA GROUNDED.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The World
this morning says the steamship Ber-
muda was started from Philadelphia Friday
with an expedition for Cuba, but she
grounded at a wharf in Camden and
had to wait for high tide this morning.
Her cargo consists of a large quantity of
munitions of war. She carries eighty-seven men
besides her crew.

GROVER CONFIRMS THEM.

Marbury is at Last United States
Attorney.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The
President has made the following ap-
pointment: Charles H. Marbury, of the
last session of Congress; Charles H.
Wills of Maryland, to be United States
Consul at Managua, Nicaragua; J. C.
Kelley of New York, to be collector
of internal revenue for the district of
New York; Dr. W. B. Childers of New
Mexico, to be United States At-
torney for the Territory of New Mex-
ico, and W. L. Marbury to be United
States Attorney for the District of
Maryland.

W. L. Marbury was nominated for
this office early by Mr. Cleveland, but
a hot fight made by Senator Gorman
prevented the confirmation.

FIRE TOO SOON.

Robert W. Thiel Shoots a Stranger
Thinking Him a Robber.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—About 1 o'clock
this afternoon Charles W. Loe, a col-
ored delegate from Texas, while on his
way home, was shot in the right shoul-
der by Robert W. Thiel, a young man
of about 31 years of age.

Loe, who is a stranger in this city,
during his temporary sojourn here, has
been stopping at the home of a
brother at No. 2558 Lucas avenue. This
afternoon while on his way to his broth-
er's house, when near the corner of
Garrison avenue and Morgan street,
becoming confused, he halted some pe-
destrians and inquired the way home.

Robert W. Thiel, the gentleman of
whom Loe inquired, it is claimed by
the latter, pulled a pistol from his
pocket and fired at Loe. Loe was in-
jured in the right shoulder, and one of
which took effect in the right
shoulder.

Loe was taken to the home of his
brother, where his wound was dressed
and pronounced not serious. Thiel is
in jail. He claims he thought he was
about to be held up, and fired to save
himself from personal injury.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

A Cincinnati dispatch says A. E. Burkhardt,
the furrier and hatter, has made an individ-
ual assignment to C. W. Baker. The assets
mainly real estate, are estimated at \$50,000;
liabilities, \$90,000.

A dispatch from Niles, Mich., says reports
from perpetual snows in all parts of South-
western Michigan say that grasshoppers are
doing great injury to the crops. The field of oil
will be considerably less than last year.

A Philadelphia dispatch says the case of
Herman Keck, the Cincinnati diamond dealer,
who was last Tuesday sentenced to one year's
imprisonment for smuggling diamonds from
Antwerp, has been carried to the United States
Supreme Court on appeal from the District
Court. Keck was released from prison under
\$10,000 bail.

A dispatch from South Bend, Ind., says that
grasshoppers are doing immense damage in
portions of the county. Alexander Smith of
Center township has eighty acres of wheat
lost, and every blade of grain is eaten. Other
eighty acres is being eaten up entire, as
well as fifteen acres of potatoes, and a
large field of corn.

A Lexington (Ky.) dispatch says that eleven
years ago Arthur W. Platt, an attendant
at the State lunatic asylum shot and killed
Jesse T. Tree, a patient, and escaped. In May last
he was arrested in Oxford, England, charged
with robbery. While in jail there he con-
fessed and the authorities here were notified.
Sheriff George Lee of Grundy brought him
back. Most of the witnesses against Platt
are still at Lexington.

A dispatch from the New York Herald from
Constantinople says the news is confirmed
from Greek sources that the Cretan insur-
rection is losing its character. Abdullah
Paasha will soon complete the pacification
of the island. The Turkish Cabinet con-
siders the insurrection a serious matter and
advise moderation in dealing with the re-
volutionary movement. Gen. Sakik will rejoin
Abdullah Paasha. Many Turkish vessels
are watching the Syrian coast.

A Dartford (Wick) dispatch says that Judge
Barnell, on motion of Atty.-Gen. Mills,
granted an order restraining the National
Manufacturing Company from doing business
in any way pending a hearing upon a motion
seeking a dissolution of the company. The
company is a trust of lumber, timber and
organized simply for the purpose of control-
ling the saw, door and blind trade, and cre-
ated by the late lumber trust extending over
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri,
Illinois, Ohio and Kansas.

The sub-treasury at New York City is to
be provided with additional storage capacity
for about 4,000,000 silver dollars. An immense
steel chest is now being built for that pur-
pose, and will be finished next week. The
chest is to be twelve feet square, with a height of
ten feet from floor to ceiling. Its construction
was authorized by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury two or three months ago, to meet the de-
mands for storage room for silver, which
has been accumulating at this sub-treasury
in spite of the shipments to other depositories.
There are now in the sub-treasury vaults
about 50,000,000 silver dollars, and 5,000,000
of subsidiary coin.

A Fighting Loafer.

A belligerent loafer assaulted O.
Lubeck and his brother, George, yester-
day afternoon, because they re-
quested him to move away from their
notion depot at No. 109 South Main
street. After hitting each man a vi-
cious blow in the eye, he ran away and
could not be found.

SPORTING RECORD.

KESSLER WINS
HANDS DOWN.Dark Horse Victorious
at Gravesend.

Don de Oro Disappoints the Talent
by His Work.

Fails to Duplicate His Morris Park
Burst of Speed.

Harvard Defeats Cornell at Cam-
bridge—Bert Kerrigan's High
Jumping—Sparkles from the
Diamond.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, June 13.—The Great
America Stakes, worth to the winner
\$10,000, was the feature at Gravesend
today. When it had been run there
was a great disappointment for the
crack of the year, Don de Oro, was in
the race, but a badly-beaten horse,
who could hardly be expected to win,
he had at Morris Park, where he looked
like the coming two-year-old.

The Great American handicap, five
furlongs: George Kessler, 118; (Tavara
10 to 1, won; Arbutick 118, (McCar-
tery) 8 to 1, second; Rhodessa, 115,
(Lambly) 15 to 1, third. Time 1:02 3/4.
Don de Oro, The Friar, Haphazard
and San Mateo also ran.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

The Red Stockings Run Away from
the Beane Eaters.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

BOSTON, June 13.—Ewing's Reds
won the only game of the series this
afternoon, and the credit for the vic-
tory was due Ehret, who was knocked
out of the box yesterday. Good fielding
prevented the Cincinnati's score from
being much higher. The attendance
was 8300. Score:

Cincinnati, 8; hits, 12; errors, 3.
Boston, 1; hits, 3; errors, 2.
Batteries—Ehret and Vaughn; Sulli-
van and Tenney.

PITTSBURGH-NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Jake Beck-
ley's Pirates made it three straight
wins from the New Yorks this afternoon by
timely work with the stick in the ninth
inning, when the home players de-
clined sure winners. The attendance
was 9000. Score:

Pittsburgh, 10; hits, 16; errors, 1.
New York, 3; hits, 10; errors, 2.
Batteries—Hawley, Hughes and Mer-
ritt; W. H. Clarke and Wilson.

BROOKLYN-CLEVELAND.

BROOKLYN, June 13.—The Spiders
had things all their own way until the
sixth inning, when the home players
jumped on to Cuppy's curves for
enough runs to even matters up. Af-
ter this inning things were easy for
the Brooklyn. The attendance was
5000. Score:

Cleveland, 5; hits, 8; errors, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; hits, 12; errors, 1.
Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor;
Kennedy and Grim.

LOUISVILLE-PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Fraser
had the alleged slugs of the home
team completely at his mercy today.
Lucid, who was in the box for the Phil-
adelphia, pitched a good game after the
first inning. The attendance was 7000.
Score:

Louisville, 3; hits, 14; errors, 2.
Philadelphia, 1; hits, 5; errors, 6.
Batteries—Fraser and Miller; Lucid
and Grady.

CHICAGO-BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Terry's pitch-
ing was the feature today. The at-
tendance was 2300. Score:

Baltimore, 4; hits, 11; errors, 7.
Chicago, 17; hits, 14; errors, 1.
Batteries—Pond, Corbett and Clark;
Terry and Donaldson.

CAMBRIDGE, June 13.—Harvard, 10;
Cornell, 3.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Yale, 8;
Princeton, 3.

POSTPONED GAME.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Washing-
ton-St. Louis game postponed on ac-
count of rain.

SANTA CRUZ CARNIVAL.

The Seaside City Presents a Very
Lively Appearance.

SANTA CRUZ, June 13.—This morning
the city presents a lively appearance, bedecked
with carnival colors of yellow and white. All
buildings on Pacific avenue are being de-
corated.

This evening the Morrimore and Monitor
will have a trial contest. All barges, gon-
dolas and floats are being hurried to com-
pletion. The carnival will really begin Mon-
day with the arrival of Admiral Beardslee
with the Philadelphia and Monmouth and
naval battalion. The carnival will be on a
grand scale, and has been presented on the
stage front of the Queen's palace entertainments
on a grand scale.

Admiral Lamb has issued a call for vol-
unteers to defend Santa Cruz this evening.
A big crowd will arrive this evening,
as prominent people from all parts of
the State have accepted invitations to attend
the carnival.

FIRST OVER THE LINE.

The Royal Southern Yacht Club
Regatta.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—In the
second day's racing of the Royal South-
ern Yacht Club regatta today, the large
yachts started at 10:30 a.m.

The race was stopped at the end of
the first round. The time was: Me-
teor, 2h. 47m. 50s.; Britannia, 2h. 47m.
45s.; Satanita, 2h. 53m. 20s.; Allis, 2h.
50m. 12s.

The Meteor was first over the line at
the end of the first round, but
Britannia was only 1m. 54s. behind
here, and as Emperor William's yacht
allows a time of 1m. 54s. to be deducted,
Britannia won on time allowance
by 2m. 50s.

Galveston Summaries.

GALVESTON, June 13.—One mile,
class A, Texas championship: Bovee
won, Parker second, Miller third; time
3:20.

Half a mile, professional: Johnson
won, Parker second, Witman third;
time 2:45.

A Running High Jump.

PORTLAND (Or.) June 13.—In the
Multnomah Athletic Club spring handi-
cap games today, Bert Kerrigan broke
the Pacific Coast record for a running
high jump, making 5 feet 6 1/2 inches. The
former record was 5 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Killed by His Colt.

HOLLISTER, June 13.—Gordon McDonald,
an 11-year-old son of a rancher, was
killed and horribly mangled this morning
while watering a colt held by an iron chain.
He playfully fastened a chain to his own
neck. The colt was startled and jumped back
throwing the lad down. The horse started to
run, dragging the boy by the chain and strik-
ing the lad with his hoofs at every step. The
colt jumped a barbed-wire fence and the
wire almost severed the boy's head from the
body.

People's Store Extra Advertisement.

Great
Alteration Sale.

For advertisements of the other departments, see other parts of the Paper.

Down Stairs.

Thousands of domestic needables
that must go before the carpenter's
come. Prices are no object in times
like these.

4-piece Frosted Glass Table Sets.....25c
6-piece Glass Mosaics Cans.....25c
12-piece Fire polished Crystal Porty
set.....15c
8-inch Imitation Cut Glass Flower
Vases.....75c
4-inch Imitation Cut Glass Rose Bowls.....7c
Copper bottom Tin Teakettles, sizes
No. 8 and No. 4.....15c
Patent top crank Flour Sifters.....5c
Flat top 1 gallon Oil cans.....15c
Double and triple Sauce pans for
gas stoves, per set 6 and 7.....75c
24-hour nickel plated Alarm Clocks.....85c
1 year guarantee.....75c
Hand-painted porcelain boudoir
Clocks.....\$1.25
10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

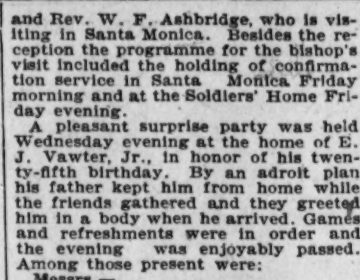
10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00

10-piece Dec. English Dinner sets.....\$3.00
100 piece 18 decorated German
China Dinner sets for only.....\$14.75
115-piece Haviland China Dinner
sets, usual \$33 set for.....\$25.00
6-piece Bone Handle Knives and
6-piece French Bone Handle Knives.....\$1.50
2-piece extra quality Stag Handle
Carving Set.....25c
20-hour for 1c Boston Glass Night
Lamps, only.....25c
5 o'clock Tea Kettles with polished
brass stands, very fine for.....\$1.50
Polished Brass Tea Kettle with
wrought iron frame for.....\$2.00



A. Montgomery,	Roy Bundy,
J. C. Scott,	Roy Loomis,
F. Roy Sulliger,	F. N. McCormas,
W. E. Roehne,	George Miles,
Misses—	
Anna Whitman,	F. Leavitt,
Laura Whitman,	John Leavitt,
Floy Bradshaw,	Hattie Loomis,
Alice Mosse,	Quinn,
Elfre Mosse,	Mr. Belle Meloy.
Misses—	
Frankie M. Meloy,	

ern Star tea Wednesday afternoon at her home on Seventh street. Quite a number of women attended, and there was a sprinkling of men. Chocolate and cake were served.

There will be a concert at the Methodist church on Wednesday evening, at which Miss M. Adella Brown, soprano of Los Angeles, and others will participate.

Louis Enriques and Miss Kilgore, both of the cañon, were married Wednesday evening. Justice Barreman officiating.

Herbert E. Wells of Los Angeles and Mary Adela Neikerk of Bakersfield were married Wednesday evening.

William Stevenson at the parsonage.
R. M. Brandon and Miss Lena Lawrence of The Palms were married Monday at 2 o'clock at the residence of Francisco Valenzuela at Utah avenue and Eighth street. The ceremony was conducted by Justice Backman. Only the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present. There were refreshments.
W. H. Semple and Mrs. M. L. Felle were married Friday in Los Angeles. Their new home will be at No. 344 South street.

SANTA BARBARA.
The ladies clubroomers were crowded

The Ladies' Aid Society of a Congregational church in Trenton, N. J., gave a highly classical entertainment at a church on Tuesday evening last. The program was a fine one, and was well conceived and planned by Miss W. Metcalf, and with the assistance of the choir, which was well trained, the entire church was tastefully decorated while in the parlor were a series of screens with flowers and a table with flowers and pretty faces on the wall. The flowers represented the holyhock, forget-me-not, lily, and the like. The flowers represented the holyhock, forget-me-not, lily, and the like. The entertainment part was music representing a strife among the flowers. The flowers represented sang a solo, heralding its worthiness to be chosen queen.

duet by the poppies, who went to sleep. The following took a prominent part in the program.

Forget-me-nots, Elsie and Elma L. Mabel Sawyer, Mabel Muzzall, Louise in Garfield and Lola Mabett; Countess, Miss Mabel Muzzall, Miss Shaffer; sunflower, Mrs. Austhorpe; the rose, Miss Mabel Nixon; the lily, Mrs. M. M. Muzzall; the carnation, Mrs. M. M. Muzzall; for poppies, Mrs. George Metcalf of Miss Maude Kittredge; pianist, Mrs. Metcalf.

A pleasant musicale was given Tuesday evening at the home of the Misses Coyne on Chapin street, for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of Mexico. Prof. Manzo, the fathemath of the latter, rendered some excellent piano selections, and also played some of the several violin selections in his own formidable way. Señora Gallardo, whose sweet voice was heard in the song, favored the pianist with several beautiful selections. She possesses a voice of a most pleasing quality, and is a valuable addition to the musical circles of Santa Barbara.

At the Santa Barbara Business College has enjoyed a prosperous year. The principal boasts that, while the commercial world has worn a long face and complained of the lack of business, the students have won laurels in all branches of business, and have had no occasion to complain.

busy people, at this time of the year they are anxious for recreation and change. The college term closed recently and a large number of students are here. Some will spend the summer camping, others visiting, but all students are prepared to step right to work positions. It is estimated that about half the college has not been able to answer all requests made by business firms for young men and women to fill clerical positions.

The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fullerton, West Oregon street last Monday evening, the contracting parties being Mr. and Mrs. J. Fullerton, and Mrs. J. Fullerton, and J. C. Salter, a bride who came here from Los Angeles a few years ago. The parlors were filled with guests, and the ceremony officiated at 8:15 p.m. in the presence of only the immediate relatives. At the usual wedding feast the bride and groom went away alone, and returned home at No. 512 Brinkerhoff avenue.

where thirty-five of their friends were in waiting and gave them a surprise party. The friends of the young couple were music and sociability, the friends being many valuable tokens of the esteem of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Salter. The party was given at the home of Mrs. Salter, Thursday afternoon by Mrs. O. Hickman's class was enjoyed by a large number of patrons, friends and neighbors. The program was considered was highly complimentary to teacher and pupils, and was frequently enjoyed. The following took a party: Nellie Newland, Miss L. Thomas, Miss Elsie Grant, Miss Broughton, Miss Ida Ealand, Miss nie Johnson, Miss Lena Doyle and Edna Johnson.

To give the faithful a better opportunity to attend the ancient feast of Pius Christi, originally celebrated June 24th, the respondents on the first day, a luncheon was given, filled

Parochial Church at 10 a. m. to participate in and witness the pontifical Mass. The choir, consisting of 12 boys, tastefully arranged at the rear of the church, which were visited by the guests, led the beautiful hymn, "O Lord, white and bearing the Guardian Angel." Following these were other hymns, the chanting of the Gloria, the Gospel, and then by members of society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Mass was taken care of by the priest, who was crowned with orange wreaths. Flowers were scattered along the aisle. The Mass was taken care of by the priest, who was crowned with orange wreaths. Flowers were scattered along the aisle. The Mass was taken care of by the priest, who was crowned with orange wreaths. Flowers were scattered along the aisle.



BOSWELL & NOYES:
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS

DRUG CO.

300 SOUTH BROADWAY, COR. 3RD,
BRADBURY BLOCK.

Some People Say

That speech is silver, others that a silver dollar is worth only 50c. Your 50c silver dollars and a short speech will buy \$1.50 worth of goods from us.

CUT THIS OUT FOR REFERENCE.

Blood Purifiers.	Hair Tonics.
<p>Ayers' Sarsaparilla.....50c</p> <p>Joy's Sarsaparilla.....50c</p> <p>P. W.'s Sarsaparilla.....50c</p> <p>S. B. I. Swift's Specific.....75c</p> <p>Handley's Discovery.....\$1.25</p> <p>Jane's Alternative.....85c</p> <p>Kestel's Sarsaparilla.....75c</p>	<p>Ayers' Hair Vigor.....50c</p> <p>Hall's Hair Renewer.....50c</p> <p>Parker's Hair Balsam.....40c</p> <p>Criscochous.....40c</p> <p>Seven Sisters.....75c</p> <p>Skookum Root.....85c</p> <p>Webb's Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic 50c</p>
Complexion Specialties.	Dentifrices.
<p>Camelline.....35c</p> <p>Rind's Honey and Almond Cream.....40c</p> <p>Essey's Cream.....30c and 40c</p> <p>Crene de Lux.....40c</p> <p>Graham's Elder Flower Cream.....50c</p> <p>Lola Montez Cream.....50c</p> <p>Edelweiss Cream.....50c</p>	<p>Rubifoam.....20c</p> <p>Sosodent.....50c</p> <p>Sheffield's Paste.....15c</p> <p>Calder's Dentine.....30c</p> <p>Lyon's Tooth Powder.....30c</p> <p>Cherry Paste.....40c</p> <p>Perfume.....30c</p>
Catarrh Cures.	Stomach and Liver Remedies.
<p>Hall's Catarrh Cure.....50c</p> <p>Pico's Catarrh Cure.....40c</p> <p>Syke's Catarrh Cure.....30c</p> <p>Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.....30c</p> <p>Ely's Cream Balm.....40c</p> <p>Sage's Catarrh Cure.....40c</p> <p>Birney's Catarrh Powder.....40c</p>	<p>Garfield Tea.....30c</p> <p>Lane's Tea.....30c</p> <p>Warner's Safe Cure.....50c</p> <p>Celery, Beef and Iron.....75c</p> <p>Damiana Bitters.....75c</p> <p>Sandford's Liver Cure.....50c</p> <p>Little Wonder Liver Pills.....15c</p>

You Felt Miserable

Last week. If you had taken our Little Wonder Liver Pills, (15c a bottle,) the story would have been different.

The Drug Store That Gives You What You Ask For

THE SILK STORE.

Ville de

Pioneer Broadway
Dry Goods House.



Paris,

Potomac Block,
221-223 South
Broadway

These Are.....

BARGAIN TIMES

There isn't a dull corner in this whole store; there isn't a corner but is filled with money-saving merchandise for the wants of summer shoppers. This week's unapproachable offerings include:

<p>At 75c. Ladies' Carriage Parasols; dependably good and ridiculously cheap; well-made of Black Gloria Silk; early price \$1.00.</p> <p>At 15c Dainty styles of Japanese Wash Silks, very desirable for summer wear; 15c per yard; early price 25c.</p> <p>At 60c Twenty-five doz. French Pattern Vells in the fashionable butter color; early price 75c; \$1.00 pattern Vells now 75c.</p> <p>At 25c 40-inch All-wool Fancy Charolais in pretty color Yards mixtures for dresses and separate skirts; early price 50c.</p> <p>Silk Waists Some French, made at the actual cost of the silk alone, which means one-half of early season prices.</p>	<p>At 20c The scarce colorings and styles of Leather Belts are here in endless assortment. 25c to \$1.50 each.</p> <p>At 17c Corded Scotch Tissues, handsomely printed on a fine sheer fabric. Will wash without fading. Early price 25c.</p> <p>At 30c Russia Linen Burlap. The summer wardrobe's Yard, not complete without a waist or dress of this material.</p> <p>At 25c Ladies' Tan, Bronze and Brown Hose, to match Pair, every shade in shoes; early price 35c.</p> <p>Shirt Waists Store news accumulates so rapidly that it is quite a task to keep with it. Yesterday brought a new shipment of Ladies' Wash Waists unlike any we've seen before.</p>
---	--

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena
Mail Orders promptly Filled.

Tel. Main 893.

Weddings

Invited Invitations our Specialty.

The Webb-Edwards-Peckham Co.
233 S. Spring St.

NEW FOWLER

Bicycles can still be had at our store for little money on time.

L. K. Fowler & Co.

84 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.



CITY BRIEFS.
Desmond's cut-price hat and furnishing sale, at Nos. 202 and 204 New Wilmington building, or playing to packed houses, which goes to show that the public appreciate his efforts to break all records in bargain-giving. A careful perusal of the items quoted below will convince every discriminating reader that Desmond means to fight it out on the line of lowest prices on record.
This week, all \$5 soft and stiff hats, for \$2.50; this week, all \$4 soft and stiff hats, for \$2; this week, all \$3 soft and stiff hats, for \$1.50; this week, all \$2 soft and stiff hats, for \$1; this week, all \$1.50 soft and stiff hats, for \$1. Everything in straw hats at wholesale prices.

Mount Lowe Railway. The finest resort for a summer vacation, where more can be had and enjoyed at less cost than at any other place, is at Mount Lowe Springs, among the giant pines. "Ye Alpine Tavern" now surrounded with cottages and tents, miles of cool, shady walks and drives, numerous entertainments, evening and moonlight trolley parties. Low weekly rates with best of service will be made to include railway transfer. Full particulars at office of Mount Lowe Springs Company, Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, or Grand Opera House Block, Pasadena, Cal.

The mountains are cool and pleasant. Trains leave Los Angeles for Mt. Lowe as follows: Via Los Angeles and Pasadena Electric Railway, at 8 o'clock a.m., 9 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.; returning, leave Alpine Tavern at 7:30 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. Via Los Angeles Terminal Railroad, leave Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.; returning, leave Alpine Tavern at 7:30 a.m. and 1:15 p.m. The railway at 5 p.m., is a business man's train, arriving at Alpine Tavern in time for dinner, returning at 9:30 a.m. passengers arriving in Los Angeles at 9:30 a.m.

Ladies.—We, the undersigned, wish to warn you against any competitor advertising New Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines from \$20 to \$35. At those prices you can only buy imitations, or second-hand goods. Morehead & Barre are the only dealers we sell to in Los Angeles county. Signed, New Home, Domestic and Wheeler & Wilson Co. We carry the no-agent plan machines from \$20 to \$30. No. 349 South Spring street, Los Angeles, and No. 85 East Colorado street, Pasadena.

Under Dunlap hats you're sure to find all the good dressers in Los Angeles during the season, and this fact shows them to be ahead in public favor. Favor Desmond's hats, which are made by the sole agent of these celebrated hats, with a call, and he'll favor you with a hat that's at the top notch in point of style, material and lasting quality, at figures that are bright examples of cheapness.

The John A. Logan W.C. give a very unique social dance at the 16th, at No. 610 1/2 South Spring street. Caps made of dainty colors will be given those present. The lady and gentleman wearing corresponding caps will have the grand march together, the heaviest and lightest couples will be given a prize. Known's Orchestra will furnish the music. General admission, 25 cents.

James A. Montgomery, whose name appears in Saturday's Times as a defendant in a mortgage foreclosure suit, is not Mr. James A. Montgomery, the senior partner of the firm of Montgomery Bros., jewelers, of Nos. 120 and 122 North Spring street, but a gentleman of the same name whose residence and property is in Rivera of the county.

The Knights of Robert Emmet will hold their annual picnic at Sycamore Grove, on Sunday, June 14. The programme comprises dancing and athletic sports, such as running, jumping, etc. Fare via Pasadena Electric Railway, 5 cents. None but respectable parties admitted.

Our sale of toilet sets continues; for special bargains in this line see our south window. Don't let another hot day pass without buying one of our triple-toilet White Mountain ice cream freezers. These are positively the best made. Z. L. Parmelee Co., Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street.

Rev. W. W. Tinker will preach in the American Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock morning. Arrangements are contemplated for a permanent pastor and will be proposed at the close of the service. Times for the service: Sunday, June 14, 10 a.m., 1:30 and 5:15 p.m. Fare 50 cents round trip every day.

Science of actual inch measurement of dress-cutting explained in open class Tuesday evening, at No. 141 South Broadway, Franco-American school.

Max Kuerer, watchmaker, has removed to No. 213 South Spring street, Hollenbeck Hotel Block. Best city and Pacific Coast jewelry, watches and repairs.

Miss Aldrich will remove her dress-making parlors from No. 233 Hill street to No. 324 South Broadway, St. Helena, Wednesday, June 17.

Clark & Menran, cement contractors, removed to No. 244 South Broadway.

Nice chicken dinner at the Nadeau Café today, from 4:30 to 8 p.m.

Thoroughbred Irish setter puppies for sale, No. 264 South Main.

Rhoades & Reed, auctioneers, No. 409 South Broadway.

First Baptist Church announcements, see page four.

"Our Boys" nine yesterday defeated the Uncle Sams in a ten-inning game. The two nines had seven men each.

The Main-street paving is progressing slowly. The concrete curbing is completed on both sides of the street between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Police Surgeon Bryant and Dr. Almsworth are visiting in San Francisco, and Dr. Merritt Hitt is acting as Police Surgeon during Dr. Bryant's absence.

Louis Rudolph was examined yesterday before Commissioner Van Dyke on the charge of sending obscene literature through the mail, and held to answer on a \$500 bond.

The finest set of double harness in this section of country has just been completed to the order of E. T. Stinson, for his topsey pair of carriage horses. J. H. Walker, who made the harness, says the set cost Mr. Stinson \$500, and is silver-mounted throughout.

After a very "hot" and altogether most exciting contest, the High School Baseball Club yesterday defeated the Mt. Lowe team by the close score of 4 to 3. The chief features of the game were the battery work of Harvey and Shum for the High School, and the batting of the same team and the excellent fielding of the Pasadena boys. A return game will be played at Athletic Park June 20 at 2:30 p.m.

A Small Blaze.
About 7:30 o'clock last night a still alarm of fire summoned the department to a house on Twentieth street, between Figueroa and Flower streets, occupied by a man named Howard. A

small shed in the rear of the house had caught fire from a gasoline stove, and was destroyed. The damage was nominal.

PERSONALS.

E. Ravier and bride are at Hotel Baltimore.

H. Woolson of Berkeley is at Hotel Vincent.

J. W. Webb of Portland, Me., is at the Hollenbeck.

J. Miller, a cattleman of Arizona, is at Hotel Vincent.

H. Davis of this city is at Hotel Morton in New York.

M. L. Swazy and wife of Buffalo, N. Y., are at Hotel Vincent.

B. F. Karriek of Pueblo, Colo., is registered at the Nadeau.

Max Leopold and wife of Chicago are registered at the Westminster.

B. J. Baldwin and S. J. Baldwin of Paris Tex., are at the Nadeau.

Mrs. J. S. Huntley and child of Helena, Mont., are at the Hollenbeck.

C. H. Royer, a medical student of Philadelphia, is registered at Hotel Vincent.

Frank Boswell left yesterday with his family for San Francisco for a month's visit.

Mrs. M. M. Campbell and Miss Edith Campbell of Phoenix, Ariz., are at the Westminster.

F. H. Botsford of Los Angeles arrived at the Broadway Central Hotel in New York yesterday.

Fred J. Brooks and wife and J. F. Keeley and wife are registered at the Hollenbeck from Chicago.

Fred B. Henshaw, chief clerk in General Manager Wade's office, spent yesterday on Mount Lowe.

Mrs. W. E. Smith and daughter of El Estero, have gone to Carlinville, Ill., to visit relatives for the summer.

Joel A. Fithian, J. R. Fithian, John L. Traylor and E. F. Dunn form a Santa Barbara party with headquarters at the Westminster.

H. E. Tait, Chicago; Edgar Love, El Paso, Tex.; Harry Ferlie, Omaha; C. Normandine and family, Canada; T. Jones, Spokane; O. O. Edward, Marshalltown, Pa., are at the Nadeau.

W. J. Higgins and wife, Sacramento; D. J. Francisco, E. C. Gray and wife, Chicago; C. H. Grey and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; E. W. Hayward and family, Santa Barbara, are at the Ramona.

Col. W. H. Chamberlain, founder of the Jonathan Club, will today remove to Oakland, where he will pass a season managing some landed estates of his family. Col. Chamberlain has made many good friends in Los Angeles, whose wishes for his welfare go with him.

RAILROAD RECORD.

Reopening the Santa Fe-avenue Horse-car Line.

The new car service on the line of the street and Santa Fe-avenue Street-car Company was inaugurated yesterday afternoon, and a large number of invited guests went out over the company's line. Under the new management, the company has taken ten minutes from each end of the route, making the three-mile trip in about twenty minutes. The route of the northern part of the line, at present, has been extended to a junction with Santa Fe avenue, and this will give the company a straight line from the Santa Fe depot south to the Grand street, thence east to Santa Fe avenue, thence south to the city limits, the present terminus. As soon as Mateo street has been opened, the line will be double-tracked and electrified. An ordinance authorizing these changes is now before the Council. Plans for an extension of the road beyond the city limits are under consideration. Preparations had been made to receive the guests at the day at the car barn, at the southern terminus of the line, and they thronged about a lot of ice-cream, beer, while A. Summer, the secretary of the company, expatiated upon the plans and prospects of the road. Fifty usually large and fine horses have been purchased, and good service is assured. The section of the line traversed by the street-tram is growing rapidly, and has become an important industrial district. The cars pass the Southern California Company's roundhouse, the Los Angeles Rolling Mills, the C. & M. Salt Works, the Southern Oil Refinery, the Southern lumber yards, the Union Oil Company, the Producers' Oil Company, and the city crematorium. The daily average number of passengers has increased from about thirty one year ago to about 400. It is expected that within sixty days the road will be paying expenses. The line is to be known hereafter as the white line, and the cars will be painted white.

KICK ABOUT CARS.

LOS ANGELES, June 13, 1896.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Within the last couple of months we who patronize the Vernon car line have been somewhat surprised at seeing a horse-car run over the tracks from the Second-street terminus to the Arcade depot, a addition to the regular electric cars. The true invariance of the schedule at length developed, namely the prevention, if possible, of the movement of this franchise by the Traction Company. Under ordinary conditions we would say let the companies fight it out, but in this case the corporation we would like to see the other company win for competition.

People traveling to points between South Los Angeles and Pico Heights or West Los Angeles are anxious to keep the Fourth-street line, not having the privilege of making more than one transfer, which those traveling north or south of the city find a nuisance. The proposed horse-car line, and appeals to the office result in winning in addition to the horse-car, so that we know a little competition would be a good tonic for this arbitrary discrimination. It no doubt would prove more effective could the Traction line of the Mateo-street line connecting with it, be extended through to Vernon; then and only then will the many annoyances that are of daily occurrence in regard to the point of transfer, and the consequent loss of time be at an end. The Vernon line is supposed to be a through line, yet passengers to or from points south of Fourth and Spring streets must transfer at the depot, then make ankle deep through dust (worse than ever since the introduction of the proposed horse-car at that point) and then transfer again in the car to the new line, when one transfer at the terminus at Second and Spring would answer and expedite matters. No doubt the Company is anxious to keep the Fourth-street franchise to the depot, and forces these passengers to make this short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-street line be made a side issue, instead of being latched on to the Vernon system, as is now done? Why cannot the company give transfers at the depot, and the horse-car transfers at the Second-street terminus in exchange for the short line in the interest of the company, as they say, but to the annoyance of the public, particularly women and children. Why cannot this Fourth-st

to Morgan, Col. A. Y. Johnson,

14

drummed to Gen. Boyle, the Federal commander of the State, at Louisville, it read:

"I have positive information that there are 400 Confederate marauders within twenty miles of this place, on the old Lexington road, approaching Lebanon. Send reinforcements immediately."

"Later I intercepted a dispatch from Gen. Boyle to Col. Johnson, prisoner in Morgan's hands, stating that a regiment had been ordered to his assistance. Acting upon that timely notice Morgan sent out a company of Texas Rangers and destroyed the bridge on the Lebanon branch, preventing the arrival of the Federal troops."

"Early in the morning an operator signing Z, commenced calling B, which I had ascertained was the signal for the Lebanon office, where I was at the key. I answered the call and a very interesting conversation we had."

"Z asked: 'What news? Any more skirmishing after your last message?'"

"No," I answered. "We drove what little cavalry was away."

"Has the train arrived yet?"

"No. About how many troops are on train?"

"About five hundred."

"My curiosity was then to know what station Z was and how far away the train with 500 enemies. I then began to gossip with Z and finally said to him: 'A gentleman here in the office bets me a cigar that you cannot spell the name of your station correctly.'"

"Take the bet. L-e-b-a-n-o-n J-u-n-i-o-n."



ELLSWORTH TAPPING A WIRE TO LEARN THE ENEMY'S SECRETS.

t-i-o-n. How did he think I would spell it?

"He thought you would put two b's in Lebanon."

"Yes, that's so."

"What time did the train with the soldiers pass?" I inquired.

"At 8:30 o'clock last night."

"Very singular where the train is."

"Yes, let me know when it arrives."

"We cut off for a while and an hour later Z called me up and said that the train had returned to Lebanon Junction after a skirmish with the force Morgan sent to head it off. In a few minutes the same operator, whose office was a repeating one for Louisville business, sent into my ear a dispatch from Gen. Boyle to the captive Col. Johnson, to make no delay in driving Morgan out of the country. Still another vigorous dispatch in the same tenor was wired to Col. Owen, who was en route from somewhere to head off Morgan, near Lebanon. Morgan then decided to leave and in order to allay suspicion in the mind of Z, at the junction, I wired him that I was tired out and must have a long nap."

"All right; don't oversleep yourself," said he.

"We rode on to Midway, on the Louisville and Lexington railroad and reached there before noon. I surprised the operator, who was sitting on the platform of the station, little suspecting that Morgan was in his vicinity. I asked him to call Lexington and get the time of day. He did so. It was a trick of mine to see his style of handling the key, which corroborated my first impression from the fact that I noticed paper in the instrument. To use a telegraphic phrase he was a 'plug operator,' and, adopting his style of writing, I commenced operations. In the office I found a signal book very valuable to me. It contained the calls for all stations on the line. Dispatch after dispatch was going to and from Lexington, Georgetown, Paris, and Frankfort, every one containing some reference to Morgan. I tested the line and found by applying my ground wire it made no difference with the circuit and as Lexington was headquarters I cut Frankfort off. I should have stated that on commencing operations I discovered two wires on the railroad. One was a through wire direct from Lexington to Frankfort, not entering the way offices. All military business was sent over that wire and as it did not enter the Midway office I had the line cut, thus forcing Lexington business on the wire that did come into the office. Midway was called and I answered, when I received a message from some one signing himself, 'Taylor, conductor.' It was addressed to Operator Woolums, of Midway, who was then my prisoner, and alongside of me, Taylor asked, 'Will there be any danger in coming to Midway?' Is everything right? Woolums admitted to me that Taylor was a conductor on the line and I reported the facts to Morgan. He told me to wire Taylor, who was holding his train at Lexington that it was all right, to come on with his train. I added: 'No sign of Morgan here,' and signed the dispatch. Woolums, operator, Morgan made ready to give Taylor's train a warm reception, but it got timely warning and turned back."

"Soon the Lexington office called Frankfort and sent into my ear the military secrets of our then nearest enemy, Gen. Ward, whom Gen. Boyle was stirring up to drive Morgan out. Ward was joining the station. At Cyrtiana and Paris I found the wires out of order and could do nothing. At Crab Orchard, where there was no telegraph office, I put a pocket message on and at once took off a message from Gen. Boyle, Louisville, to Col. Woolford, Danville, to give Taylor's subordinate a message from Gen. Boyle. He is at Crab Orchard going to Somerset."

"No sooner had the Danville operator received for this than the operator at Lebanon made a suggestion for the repeating office at Lebanon Junction to send over the line. Said he: 'Would it not be well for Danville and offices below here to put on their ground wires when they receive or send important messages, as El-

other track. Dailing the message at Midway, and signing the name of Woolums, the operator, I rushed this starting information to Gen. Ward of Lexington."

"Morgan with 1000 men came within a mile of here and took the old Frankfort road for Frankfort, as we suppose. This is reliable."

"In about ten minutes Lexington again called Frankfort, and I answered the call. It was our old friend Gen. Ward, talking to Gen. Fennell. He repeated to his subordinate my bogus dispatch about Morgan and his 1000 men on the way to Frankfort and said it was reliable, hence the regiment ordered from Frankfort to Midway in his first dispatch had better be recalled. I repeated for this message in the name of Frankfort and manufactured a message to confirm the original false news sent to Gen. Ward. I then waited till the circuit was occupied, and broke in excitedly telling those at the keys that I must have the wires, and called Lexington. Lexington answered with as much spirit as I called, and I said: 'Tell Gen. Ward our pickets just driven in. Great excitement. Pickets say force of the enemy must be 3000.'"

"FRANKFORT."

"Morgan had decided to be off at once for Georgetown. I ran a secret ground connection and opened the circuit on the Lexington end. This was a hint to Lexington that the Frankfort operator had skedaddled or that Morgan had destroyed the wires. We

DOWN IN THE WILDERNESS.

Oh! this is my song to the Gray and the Blue.
Who once were so many and now are so few,
The young ones, the bold ones,
The grim ones, the old ones.
The fighters who fought out those terrible days,
Through the copes and dingles and dark tangled ways.
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
It was over the River Rapidan,
And slowly southward the march began,
Into the solitude,
Into the gloomy wood.
On, on, on, with a wide, strange sound,
Grinding and jarring the sodden ground,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
All hushed were the basket-flutes of May,
All sweet-voiced things had flown away,
Leaving to Grant and Lee
A desert and Destiny;
What time their batteries thundered and pounded,
And the bombs through the timber bumped and bounded,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
Tossing and swaying, the hosts did go,
Blindly buffeting, blow on blow,
Over the fen land,
Over the gray sand,
And far and near, amid brush and brier,
Crackled the crisp, keen musket fire,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
Hither and thither dashing in vain,
Columns soaked in a bullet-rain,
Covered with battle-grime,
Day-time and night-time,
Stumbled and fumbled on through the maze,
And charged by the light of their powder-blaze,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
Each man a hero, cleaving his way,
Sheer through a phalanx of Blue or of Gray,
Back and forth, back and forth,
East or west, south or north.
Plunging at death with a shout and a shot,
Where the ground rippled and the air panted hot,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
Oh! the heroes who died and the brave who came forth,
Were the soul of the South and the heart of the North,
And the strong sons they sired,
Stand by the guns they fired,
Built on the battle-spots altars of stone,
And one old war minstrel goes singing alone,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—
And so take my song to the Gray and the Blue,
Oh! once they were many and now they are few;
Here's to the bold ones,
The grizzled and old ones,
Who fought through the solitude man to man,
Southward away from the Rapidan,
Down in the Wilderness—
Down in the Wilderness—

MAURICE THOMPSON, in the Independent.

worth, Morgan's operator, may be on the line."

"The idea was agreed to, but Morgan had no further use for the circuit through messages. We made our last halt that evening at Somerset. I soon got the office in working order, and the operator at Frankfort called. He said: 'Morgan is at Somerset. I answered, signing the name 'Somerset,' that there were no signs of him. The operator then gave me a word of caution about Morgan, and I took the chance to ask when Col. Woolford's force would be at Crab Orchard, as ordered by Gen. Boyle in the message I took off at Crab Orchard that morning. He said that Woolford had wired Boyle that his force was not able to cope with Morgan. Morgan's message I took off at Crab Orchard and sent out a message purporting to come from Gen. Boyle, countermarching all orders given for our pursuit."

"As we were about closing our operations to start on a long ride homeward for Tennessee, I concluded to take a night's rest, and told the Stanford operator that I was going to bed, but had arranged with the pickets to wake me in case Morgan came in. Next morning I was out early and informed the Stanford man that Morgan had not yet appeared. Meanwhile everything in the town belonging to the United States government was going up in smoke, fired by the torches of our band. As a parting salute to his enemy, who hadn't had sight of him on all this bold raid, and greeting to a couple of old personal friends, Morgan dictated the last message I had the pleasure of sending over Northern wires to Northern ears. I gave them in full:

"SOMERSET (Ky.) July 22, 1862.

"George D. Prentice, Louisville, Ky.: Good morning, George. I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this little burg. I exceedingly regret that it is the last that comes under my supervision on this route. I expect in a short time to pay you a visit and wish to know if you will be at home. All well in Dixie."

"JOHN H. MORGAN."

"SOMERSET (Ky.) July 22, 1862.

"Hon. George Dunlap, M. C., Washington, D. C.: Just completed my tour through Kentucky. Captured sixteen cities; destroyed millions of dollars worth of United States property. Passed through your country, but regret not seeing you. We paroled 1500 Federal prisoners."

"Your old friend."

"JOHN H. MORGAN."

"SOMERSET (Ky.) July 22, 1862.

"Gen. J. T. Boyle, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky.: Good morning, Jerry! This telegraph is a real institution. You should destroy it, as it keeps me too well posted. My friend Ellsworth has all of your dispatches since July 10 on file. Do you wish copies? (Signed) John S. Morgan."

GEORGE L. KILMER.
(Copyright, 1866, by S. M. McClure Company.)

Why Chicago Distracts McKinley.
(Chicago Times-Herald.) The failure of Gov. McKinley's canvass to arouse any great popular enthusiasm in England, while not unexpected, is really not to be explained by any rational lines of reasoning. Judged by their own standards of the best statesmanship, Gov. McKinley ought to be the recipient of the unstinted admiration of the English press. It is remembered that President Cleveland was extolled by the British press because of his success in commanding popular support in the face of the hostility of the party bosses. By this same standard Gov. McKinley ought to be the popular English ideal of a model statesman.

Englishmen are just now felicitating themselves over the splendid financial showing made by the English government during the past year. Their national debt has been decreased and the budget for 1866 shows a surplus of \$21,000,000. This condition of things is pointed to with pride by Englishmen as an achievement of wise statesmanship—results of a sound financial administration that indicate great national prosperity.

Gov. McKinley represents better than any other American statesman this year, the English policy of having a surplus instead of a deficit.

Under the McKinley law there was a

surplus of revenues over expenditures of \$37,239,782.57 on June 30, 1891; of \$9,914,453.66 on June 30, 1892, and of \$2,541,474.29 on June 30, 1893.

The treasury report for May, 1896, just issued, shows a deficit for the month of \$3,722,875, making a total deficit of \$36,895,744 for the eleven months of the fiscal year. Whether compared with the customs receipts under the Wilson-Gorman law in its first year or the McKinley law in its first and second years, the showing is unfavorable to May, 1896. Mr. Cleveland indicted the "McKinleyan message," with its menacing language, hostile to English claims and offensive to English pride, which was followed by a slump in all classes of American securities. And yet the English idolize Mr. Cleveland as the best President Great Britain ever had, while they pretend to regard Gov. McKinley, the enemy of deficits and the apostle of a surplus, as a dangerous leader.

Why should the man who stands for the English idea of a surplus instead of a deficit be regarded as a "dangerous" leader?

The reason the English distrust him is doubtless due to the fact that there was a deficit in the English budget for 1892, while the McKinley law was in force, and the surplus revenues of the United States under the same law in the same year amounted to \$9,914,453.66.

Satisfied.
(London Answers.) He. I will not deceive you, Clara; you are not the first girl I ever loved.

She. Never mind, George. I shall be satisfied if I remain the last.

Anxiety.
(Brooklyn Life.) George. Whew! What can be the matter? Telegram says, "Come home immediately."

George (rushing into his suburban home, one hour later). Tell me quick, my dear. What is it?

Young Wife. The baby said "Mamma."

(Tacoma, Wash., Ledger.) Chicago business men to the number of 400 have formed a union to wage war on the ice trust. If they succeed, the trust will feel the effects of the Chicago "frost."

SCALE WASH.

It is with unbounded confidence in our Wash we wish to bring it to your notice, it having been so thoroughly tested by many orchardists and proven very effective. It is of paramount importance that a Wash damage neither fruit nor tree and yet kill the scale, and this we claim for ours, and many testimonials testify to this fact. On the contrary it not only kills the scale but invigorates and makes the tree thrive. It is easily and quickly prepared being liquid, only to add cold water, 24 gallons to each gallon of Wash, and costs but 25 cents a gallon, or one cent per gallon in form of spray. We ship in cans holding 4½ gallons and barrels containing 20 gallons and up to 40. Cans 12½ cents each, and barrels from 50 cents to one dollar each. Trusting you will give our Wash a trial and be convinced of its merit.

We remain respectfully,

W. H. MCBAIN & CO.
125 North Broadway,
Los Angeles, Cal.

P. S.—We also handle the simplest and easiest pump to operate made. Write for particulars.

Nature always was man's friend. When it takes the form of HIRE'S ROOIBER, it's his best friend.

Made only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Philadelphia. 25¢. Package makes 1 gallon. Sold everywhere.

The Great Sheriff's Sale STILL CONTINUES.

Ladies' and Misses' Waists

ALL LATE STYLES
Just notice the difference between the worth price and the one we sell them at.

75c Ladies' French Percale Waists, new colorings; Sheriff's Price.....	53c
75c Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, big sleeves, sizes 10, 12 and 14 years; Sheriff's Price.....	59c
85c Ladies' French Percale Waists, bishop sleeves; Sheriff's Price.....	66c
\$1.25 Ladies' Percale Waists, elegant new patterns; Sheriff's Price.....	79c
\$1.50 Ladies' Percale Waists, none better; Sheriff's Price.....	95c
\$3.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, black, with fancy collar; Sheriff's Price.....	\$2.25
\$3.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, pink, blue and lavender, new sleeves; Sheriff's Price.....	\$2.28
\$4.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, new Scotch plaids; Sheriff's Price.....	\$3.25
\$4.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, Bishop sleeves; Sheriff's Price.....	\$3.25
\$5.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, new styles; Sheriff's Price.....	\$4.25
\$5.50 Ladies' Silk Waists, Dresden patterns, Bishop sleeves, none better; Sheriff's Price.....	\$6.35

Your Waist ideas can be suited from these lines; there's more than waste in the prices, there's loss.

Early buying in a sale like this is urged. Come tomorrow and see how much you can buy for small money.

Tomorrow Morning

Finds more fuel added to the "flame of value" that we have fed for the past four weeks. Prices will be quoted that will turn your pocketbooks wrong side out. We will out with every penny's worth of our vast stock. We will put on the screws of price-lowering until we have met every demand of the creditors. Come tomorrow.

Summer Capes.

The few that are left have the lateness of style left with them. The latest Cape fancies are represented.

\$2.50 Ladies' New Capes, in tan, brown velvet collars; Sheriff's Price.....	\$1.65
\$5.00 Ladies' Capes, in black only; Sheriff's Price.....	\$3.50
\$6.50 Ladies' Capes, a well styled, only a few sizes left; Sheriff's Price.....	\$4.10

50 Ladies' Jackets, not the very newest style, former price \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8; Sheriff's Price, each..... \$1.00

City of Paris, 177 N. Spring St.
The Seligman Co. Assignees in Bankruptcy.

Seligman Co., INCORPORATED.

Assignees in Bankruptcy. 177 N. SPRING ST.

WENDELL EASTON, President.
GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary.

GEORGE EASTON, Vice President.
ANGLO CALIFORNIA BANK, (Ld.) Treasurer.

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.

A CORPORATION

REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

WE NOW OFFER FOR SALE
100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS 100
IN THE NEW Washington Street Subdivision or

MENLO PARK,

Bounded by Central Ave., Washington, San Pedro and Adams Streets. A CREAM LOCATION—In the heart of the city.

LOTS RANGE IN PRICE FROM \$350 upwards.
A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. Absolutely inside property. Take Central Ave. or Maple Ave. Cars and be convinced.

Special Credit Terms—Only One-quarter in Cash—Balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; interest 8 per ct. For Maps, Schedules and all information apply to

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

121 South Broadway and Corner Adams St. and Griffith Ave.

CHINESE DOCTOR WING,

Who was graduated from the Imperial Medical College of Peking, he was appointed as adviser for 15 years in said College, and was attached to the Chinese Embassy in London, U. S. A., but finally he resigned and came to this city, and will test his skill to cure all kinds of diseases and ailments for Chinese and Americans, man, woman and children. He is carefully diagnosis and effectively in medicine, he is universally renowned as a successful doctor.

Office and drug store
245 S. Main St.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

How to Make Money

By Trading at THE RED FRONT GROCERY and Paying Cash.

OUR SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK.

1 lb. pkg. Baking Soda.....	5c
White Star Matches, per pkg.....	10c
Pacific Coast Matches, per pkg.....	10c
Dodan's & Hill's Pickles, mixed or plain qrt.....	10c
Table Sauce, 8 pt.....	10c
Sonoma's Celery, per bunch.....	10c
8 lb. box Macaroni or Vermicelli.....	10c

Shipping orders a specialty. Goods delivered free to all points within fifty miles of city.

C. L. GRABER,
Red Front Cash Grocer.
245 S. Main St.
Phone 276.

Dr. Shores the People's Doctor.

The physician who earnestly devotes his life to his calling, and gives his knowledge and experience to the people for a low fee, is a public benefactor. This is why the people come to Dr. Shores. With a thorough mastery of the effects of our peculiar climate on disease Dr. Shores has attained the highest eminence in the successful treatment of the sick in this community. Dr. Shores's name is known in every household where fair dealing and honesty are held in esteem. The people know and trust Dr. Shores, because he is the People's Doctor. They know his skill by the constantly lengthening chain of testimony from the sick who have been cured by him. They know the sick and suffering receive skillful treatment at his hands, and what is more to the point, they know he cures his patients. Call on any of his patients, and they will tell you Dr. Shores's treatment cures. This is what accentuates the graphic story of Dr. Shores's success.

SUFFERED FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Mrs. Lillie Geldert, Grateful to Dr. Shores For Her Restored Health.



"Yes, I regard Dr. Shores's treatment as simply wonderful," said Mrs. Lillie Geldert, the fashionable dressmaker, at 725 South Broadway. "I suffered with Catarrh of the head and throat for 18 years, and suffered dreadfully. In a few weeks' treatment under Dr. Shores I feel like a new woman. I could not have believed it possible that he could have made such a change in my condition in so short a time. He has cured me and I am deeply grateful."

Consultation in Person or by Letter Free.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Bab Compares the Comforts of England and America.

How the Britain Regards Our Fruit.

An Englishman's First Claim—Salt Pork Affecting American Party. Mademoiselle and Her Eyes. Unlucky and Lucky Stones.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, June 9.—There is no doubt that a big, red strawberry framed in its green leaves, kissed by the sun's warmth is food fit for the gods, and more than that it is food fit for lovely woman. A woman looks pretty eating strawberries. The whiteness and shapelessness of her hands shows to perfection as she lifts each strawberry by its stem to her lips, and then proceeds to eat it in the dainty way that a well-bred woman always does, which, between you and me, is something after the fashion of a polite kitten. All the good things that we have, strawberries, asparagus, green corn, are dainty to eat, and tend to make one healthful, which means, of course, beautiful. The trouble is, that we don't appreciate our blessings. We see a wagon-load of pineapples go by and think nothing more of it; in England, a pine, as they insist on calling it, costs a tiny little price. The first night it is put upon the table to do duty as a decoration, and then, on the second night, is carefully cut by the hostess, each slice a tiny little piece. So it is with melons. The English melon is a cross between a cantalope and a watermelon, is dealt out as it were, and is particularly tasteless and dreadfully expensive. Then there is ice. You and I, who are housekeepers, grow weary of ice about the ice men, but if we were in England and asked for some ice for dinner, a piece the size of a small apple would be brought and that would be expected to answer for everybody at the table. I tell you, we don't appreciate our mercies. About the only good thing in the fruit line that England offers is the gooseberry. Here we know it as a sour, hard berry, seldom served in its natural state and not over good when made into a pie or tart. Over there it is of pink color and has an exquisite taste, a sweetness with a tinge of sourness best describing it. To see an English woman's face—preferably an English housekeeper's face—when she hears that all the fruits that cost so much money on the tight little Isle are within the reach of the very poorest people in the States; that peaches, such peaches as she only gets from a hot-house, can be bought for a few pennies by the workingman's wife, and that great, big, sweet, juicy melons are, in season, almost given away. It gives her an opportunity to say:

HOW EXTRAVAGANT WE ARE.

And, truly, we are. A funny sight, and one that, in New York in summer, when the globe-trotter is to the fore, is quite common, is an Englishman eating his first clam and a French woman her first green corn. The difference in nationalities stands out plainly. The Parisian is determined to be pleased; the Englishman is determined to be displeased, and yet equally determined to taste "the little beast," for fear he might be thought a coward. He first says the clam is too fishy; then he announces that it is neither as bitter nor as salt as those miserable things

that in England are called "natives," and which compare with our oysters as stage pineapples do to a real one.

But in time the Englishman and the clam grow very friendly, and when he goes back home, the Englishman takes with him a chafing dish, and he hopes to be able to teach the wife of his bosom how to prepare on it just such fainties as he has had from the chafing dish here. Deluded man! He forgets that clams are in Schenck would be impossible where clams do not exist; that lobsters are in Newburg will not please the English palate, and that terrapin, well—to tell the truth, he never got quite accustomed to terrapin himself. Nowadays he has a better opinion of American cooking than he used to have. It is curious how little the well-bred English people know about our country, and it must be confessed that, after visiting, not the set that is written about, but the set into which American girls have married, but the real English people who are shyly hospitable, well-mannered, well-bred and interesting, one's vanity gets a tumble. The truth is discovered. It is this: They are not interested in us. What we do and what we say is a matter of no importance to them, and, sometimes, I don't think they care. They have got the finest army in the world, and they have got the best government in the world, and why should they be interested in a lot of half-CIVILIZED SAVAGES LIKE OURSELVES?

They need only read one of our newspapers if they desire to prove that we are savages.

An English woman who had been to India several times, who goes to Egypt every spring, who has traveled all over the continent, was surprised that I was so white, since Americans are supposed to be dark. She said she had never seen a white man before. She was afraid to come to this country, because she understood lynching was common, and she thought if she saw a man hung, as she might do on the street at any time, it would upset her nerves. We think that we are a great people, but we are not; that is, we are not in the eyes of the great mass of the English people, who are looked on as semi-barbarians by most of the French. Probably there will be more respect shown us when we have a decent government, but as long as we haven't even an attractive figurehead we cannot expect the ship of state to be particularly admired. We are right in thinking a great deal of ourselves, but we must get away from the idea that other nations are much troubled about us. I am afraid that if it came to a naval display, we couldn't do the thing business, and I am also afraid if it came to an army display, well—we have brought out good fighters, but our army is not particularly large, nor does it have proper attention shown it by the powers that be.

Gracious goodness! I must stop or else somebody will conclude that I have serious opinions, and these are not good things to have. They trouble you in the night, and make you conscious of something that worries you—what is it? Heart or conscience, or what? Conscience is a troublesome thing in warm weather, particularly. I wonder if that is the reason so many crimes are committed in warm weather? Think, too, I wonder why, when a man commits a crime and is sentenced to be hung, the Governor of the State doesn't insist upon his being absolutely fixed and allowed to see nobody? If that were done we might get rid of some of the sickly sentimentality that nowadays is about all the awful brutes that ever deserved to be put to death by torture. That is not a nice subject. Let us

TALK ABOUT THE GIRLS.

The type that is interesting nowadays has undoubtedly resulted from the

GENIUS PAYS TRIBUTE TO DR. SHORES' SKILL

The Silver-haired Poet Prophet of the People, James

G. Clark, of Pasadena, Cured by

Dr. Shores.

Free Trial Treatment.

So confident is Dr. Shores that he can cure Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, even in its worst forms, that a cordial invitation is extended to all persons suffering from this disease, or from cough, asthma, or any lung trouble, to call at his office in the Redick Block for a free examination and a free trial local treatment.



The Poet JAMES G. CLARK, Linda Vista Ranch, Pasadena.

"The wealth of poetic imagery, strength and deep penetration which characterizes the recent work of Mr. Clark," says B. O. Flower, the distinguished editor of the Arena Magazine, "is very noticeable in some of his later poems, and reaches altitudes of sublimity in thought rare among modern poets." The name of James G. Clark is a household word in America and England, as the author of "The Old Mountain Tree," "Meet Me By the Running Brook," "Leona," "The Evergreen Mountains of Life," Mr. Clark is a poet whose verses have reached the common heart of the people, whose songs have been sung in every clime. His volume of "Poetry and Song" takes rank with the best work of Longfellow, Bryant and Whittier, and won for him the title "The Tom Moore of America" from the gifted N. P. Willis, who was his friend. Mr. Clark's name has been woven into the warp of American history as the friend of Abraham Lincoln, and during his memorable campaign Mr. Clark sang songs of his own by the side of Father Abraham on the public platform. His poem "The Evergreen Mountains of Life," is a wondrous, symmetrical word mosaic, pure and classic in its rhythmic cadences.

"There's a land far away 'mid the stars, we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of Time;
Where the pure waters wander through valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime."

James G. Clark has been under the treatment of Dr. Shores, and this is what he says: "During 1893 I had a severe attack of Grip, which left me with a tendency to take cold easily, and finally terminated in a bronchial difficulty that began to grip my voice. On May 5th I commenced treatment with Dr. Shores, who gave me relief from the very first. Today my friends tell me that my voice is better than it has been at any time since I came to the coast, six years ago. Dr. Shores's treatment has benefited my general health, and I feel that I have a new lease of life."

"JAMES G. CLARK."

\$5 A Month for All Diseases. Medicines Free. \$5

Dr. Shores's Written Guarantee.

Many sick people ask the question, "Doctor, How Long Will It Take to Cure Me, And How Much Will It Cost?" Dr. Shores is so confident of the absolute merit of his treatment, and its healing power, that he has crystallized his reply to this query into *A Plain Business Proposition To The Sick*. Dr. Shores will give to each patient on payment of \$15, a *Written Guarantee* to treat all cases of Catarrh and curable chronic diseases, and furnish all medicines, care and attention *until cured*.

This means for \$15 Dr. Shores must treat you and furnish all medicines until cured.

Now understand, you can treat for all Catarrh and chronic diseases with Dr. Shores for the small fee rate of \$5 per month, all medicines and treatment included, or you can accept this special guarantee offer made *During June Only, Owing to Favorable Climatic Conditions*, and for \$15 receive a written guarantee, duly attested by Dr. A. J. Shores Co., incorporated, and be treated until cured, all medicines, care and attention included. *Hundreds are now taking advantage of this generous offer.*

GAINED TWELVE POUNDS.

Orion Curtis Tells of His Marvelous Recovery Under Dr. Shores' Expert Treatment.



Orion B. Curtis, a dairyman at 25th and Central avenue, adds his testimony this week to Dr. Shores' masterful treatment. He says, "Have suffered for two years with Catarrh in its worst forms. In one month under Dr. Shores' treatment all disagreeable symptoms have disappeared, and have gained 12 pounds. Am a happy man now and advise all my friends to go to Dr. Shores if they are sick and suffering."

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.,

Redick Block, First and Broadway. Office hours, 9 until 5 p.m.; evenings, 7 to 8; Sun day, 10 until 12 noon.

Trial Treatment Free.

DEATH ON THE DESERT.

A MONOLOGUE.

My God, how hot it is—
How the sand burns—
I wonder how far it is to those mountains—
They look so cool, the purple mountains,
And so pretty with the soft, blue sky kissing their peaks. There must be water over there—they look so cool. There's always water in pretty places. I don't believe they would be pretty if water wasn't there—
God! how hot this sand is—
My cañon!—
How fiercely the sun shines—
I am burning with this accursed heat—burning—burning—do you hear? burning—
Oh, heaven! If I could only get some water—water is what I want—I must have it or I shall die—
My cañon!

Empty—ha, ha, ha, I knew that—
knew it? Why I knew that days and days ago. Why, it was years and years ago that I drained its last drop. I can taste it now. Ah-h-h! how cool it is—
I wish I could see my tongue. I wonder if it is black? Somewhere I have heard that when people were dying of thirst the tongue turned black. Mine is swollen. It fills my mouth—I can't move it—
God! how it hurts—
My eyes hurt too. They are filled with this accursed sand, and are staring from my head—I cannot close them and—
I wonder why I ever started after this accursed sand? I wish I had stayed at home—at home with Moll.

With Moll—
How sweet she looked when she bade me good-by. I wish I could see her now. I wonder if she loves me yet? She loved me once. I didn't want her—then. I wanted gold—then. Now I've got the accursed stuff and want her. I'll tell her all about it after awhile—if I ever get back—
Water!—
Somebody is sure to come along and I only want water.

Why, there are tons and tons of it in the river at home, and I only want a few drops.
My brain is reeling! It seems on fire! God, I shall go mad! It is cooler now—the sun is setting. I wonder if Moll is milking the cows—she always milks after sunset when the weather is warm. Great God, how I want water! Only a few drops—just a little bit—
Great heaven! What is that? Trees?—
Trees and water.
God be praised! Blessed heaven be thanked! Water, water in plenty, cool, blessed wa—
A-h-h—Its gone! gone!

How cold it is! I wonder if Moll is awake? I wonder if she is lying in the hammock as she used to, watching the stars? She loved me—did Moll. She was an angel to love me. I'll get up after awhile and go back to her. I-I-I is that you, Moll?

I know you would come if you could, but I thought you were milking. It was good of you. I just laid down here in the warm sand because the air is so chilly and I want some water. Moll—
Yes, water! Bring me some water, Moll—water, you know—water is what I want. I been try—
Moll!

I can't see you. It is getting dark. The moon is gone. And the stars, Moll. The pain is all gone, too. You need not get the water, I am going to sleep. I am so tired. Good-night, Moll. Good-night—
LEONARD FOWLER.

We Pay the Freight.

CLINE BROS. Cash Grocers.

Wholesale and Retail.

No Matter What

Others ask, we ask less, and we give you what you want, and give it to you fresh. We are building trade nicely, faster than we expected, and we are treating folks right, giving them their money's worth. What excuse have you for not coming here with such inducements as these?

Specials, Monday and Tuesday, June 15 and 16.

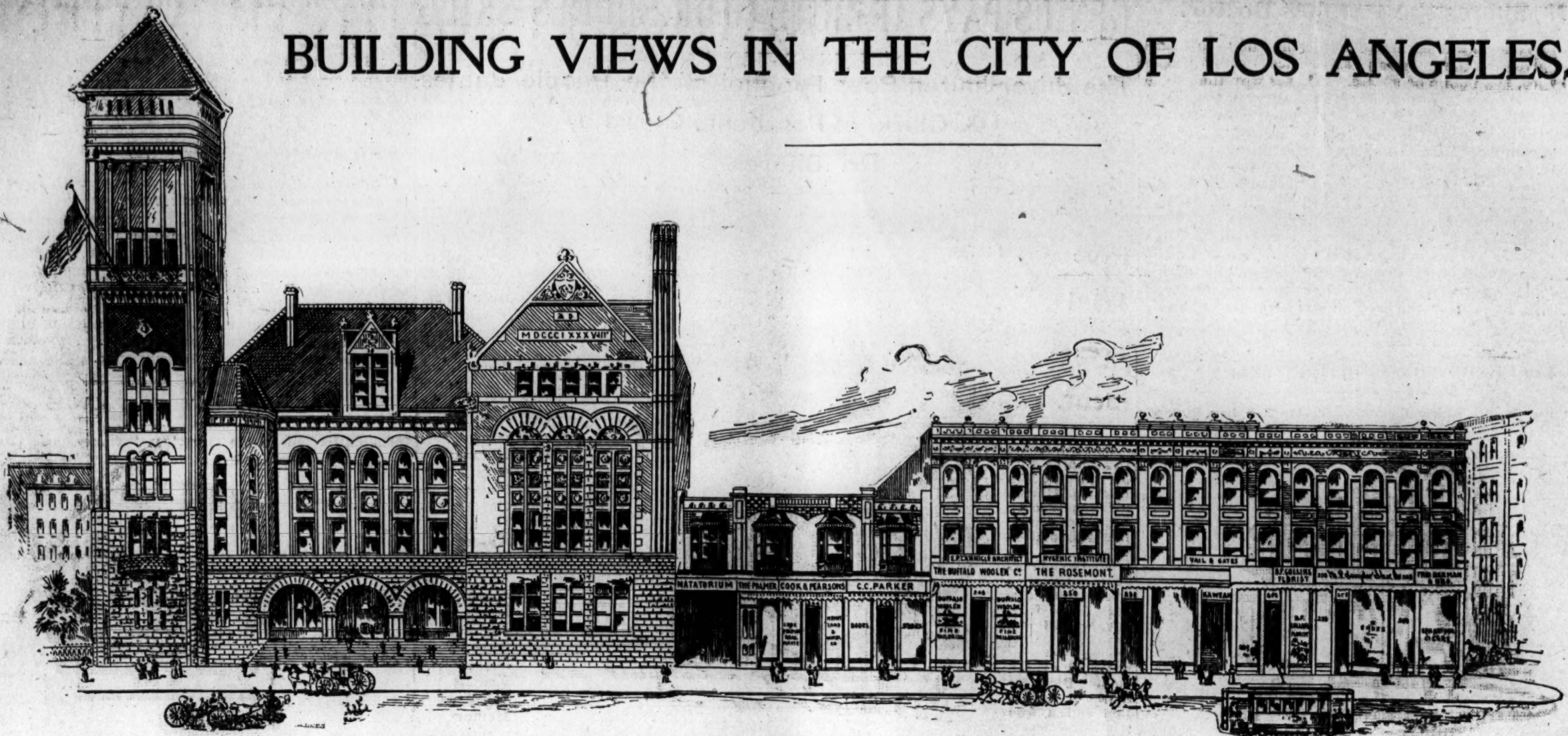
Brunet Sardines, 3 for	25c
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuits	10c
Lemon Cling Peaches, per can	10c
Keiler's Marmalade	20c
Cross & Blackwell's Lucca Oil, quarts	50c
25-lb box Prunes	\$1.25
Salted Wafers, Cartons (American Biscuit Co.)	15c
Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb	25c
Hecker's Buckwheat Flour	20c
12 cans Gold Medal Oysters	1.00
Imported Castle Soap, 3-lb bars	30c
Good Guatemala Coffee, per lb	25c
Arabian Mocha and Old Government Java Coffee, 3 lbs	1.00
Family Mixed and English Breakfast Tea (high grade), per lb	25c
9-lb sack Rolled Oats	25c
Good Candles, per doz	15c
Burke's Irish and Scotch Whisky, per bottle	1.00
Fletcher's Cocktails, per bottle, all kinds, worth \$1.50	1.00
Yellow Stone, per bottle	.75
Canadian Club, per bottle	.90c
Five-year Old Port and Sherry, per bottle	40c
Large arrival Telescope Baskets for excursionists and picnic parties, from	25c
El Belmont, "Caballero"	10c
La Rosa Espanola, "Caballero"	10c
Henry Clay, imported	10c
La Semilla Havana Cigar	05c
Otello Clear Havana, 2 for	15c

142-144 North Spring St.

We furnish Free Telephones.

Monthly Catalogue Sent Everywhere.

BUILDING VIEWS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.



CITY HALL AND BLOCK, EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY, LOOKING SOUTH TO THIRD STREET.



CORNER OF FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, EAST SIDE, LOOKING SOUTH AND EAST.



EAST SIDE OF SPRING STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM SECOND STREET TO NO. 120.

Sample Pages of "Pen Sketches of Los Angeles and Vicinity" now in course of publication. Each illustration of a Block will be published in the Los Angeles Daily Times as the work progresses, previous to its appearance in book form.

THE LOST SPEECH.

Delivered at the Birth of the
Republican Party in Illinois.Regarded by Lincoln as His
Greatest Speech.A Graphic Description of Lincoln as
He Addressed the Convention.
Men and Women Wept as
They Cheered.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There is not in the history of State political conventions one of more dramatic interest than that at which on May 23, 1856, the Republican party was born in Illinois. In this convention Abraham Lincoln delivered the greatest speech in his career, that known as his "Lost Speech." Other States were earlier in organizing a branch of the new party devoted to preventing the extension of slavery, but in no State had there been more earnest anti-Slavery agitation, in none was there a more determined set of men ready for resistance when the moment came. These men were the hard-headed, honest-hearted, great-souled members of all existing parties. There were abolitionists like Owen Lovejoy, Democrats like John M. Palmer, Whigs like David Davis. In their own counties they had openly declared that they would bolt their respective parties rather than accept the Nebraska bill letting slavery into free soil, and when a few of their number called a convention on May 23, 1856, at Bloomington, Ill., for the express purpose of organizing a new party they went there in a body ready for action.

"LINCOLN" — "LINCOLN" — "GIVE US LINCOLN."

The events of the days just before the convention had steeled the weakest of them. Kansas was in the hands of a pro-slavery mob, her governor a prisoner, her capitol in ruins, her voters intimidated. The newspapers they were reading daily were filled with accounts of the attack on Sumner in the Senate by Brooks. One of the very men whom they had expected to be a leader in their own convention was lying at home prostrated by a cowardly blow from a political opponent. Little wonder then that they came resolved upon actions which would stay the flood of evil and of disorganization which they saw threatening the land. The convention was opened with Senator J. M. Palmer in his chair. His words of organizing and nominating was carried through harmoniously, but the members felt the need of some powerful amalgamating force which would weld into one their discordant elements. In spite of their best intentions, their most manful efforts, they knew in their hearts that the convention were still made up of political enemies that the Whig was still a Whig, the Democrat Democrat, the Abolitionist Abolitionist. Man after man was called to the platform to speak and many noble speeches were made, but none had touched the hearts and converted them to pure Republicanism. Then suddenly there was a call raised of a name not on the program — "Lincoln" — "Lincoln" — "Give us Lincoln." The crowd took it up and made the hall ring until a tall figure rose in the back of the audience and slowly strode down the aisle, an indignant smile on his lips. As he turned to his audience there came gradually a great change upon his face. "There was an expression of in-

ton, than the way he stirred up the newspaper reporters. It was before the stenographer had become acclimated in Illinois, though long-hand reports were regularly taken. Of course all the leading papers of the State leaning toward the new party had reporters at the convention. Among these was Joseph Medill, now editor of the Chicago Tribune and even then — now forty years ago — its representative. "It was," though a delegate to the convention, to make a "long-hand" report of the speeches delivered for the Chicago Tribune. I did make a few paragraphs of report of what Lincoln said in the first eight or ten minutes, but I became so absorbed in his magnetic oratory that I forgot myself and ceased to take notes, and joined with the convention in cheering and stamping and clapping to the end of his speech.

"I well remember that after Lincoln had said down and calm had succeeded the tempest. I walked out of a sort of hypnotic trance, and then thought of my report for the Tribune. There was nothing written but an abbreviated introduction.

"It was some sort of satisfaction to find that I had not been 'scooped,' as all the newspaper men present had been equally carried away by the excitement caused by the wonderful oration, and had made no report or sketch of the speech."

A number of Lincoln's friends, young lawyers, most of them, were accustomed to taking notes of speeches, as he began. "I attempted for about fifteen minutes," says Mr. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, "as was usual with me then, to take notes, but at the end of that time I threw pen and paper away and lived only in the inspiration of the hour." The result of this excitement was that when the convention was over there was no reporter present who had anything for his newspaper. They all went home and wrote burning editorials about the speech and its great principle, but as to reproducing it they could not. Men came to talk of it all over Illinois. They realized that it had been a purifying fire for the party, but as to what it contained no one could say. Gradually it became known as Lincoln's "lost speech." From the very mystery of it, its reputation grew greater as time went on, even Lincoln being accustomed to say that it was his greatest speech unless, indeed, the one at Leavenworth might be called greater.

HOW THE SPEECH WAS PRESERVED.

But though the convention so nearly to a man lost its head, there was at least one auditor who had enough control to pursue his usual habit of making notes of the speeches he heard. This was a young lawyer on the same circuit as Lincoln, J. C. Whitney. For some three weeks before the convention Lincoln and Whitney had been attending court at Danville. They had discussed the political situation in the State carefully and to Whitney Lincoln had stated his convictions and determinations. In a way, Whitney had absorbed Lincoln's speech before hand, as indeed any one must have done who was with Lincoln when he was preparing an address, it being his habit to discuss points, and to repeat them aloud indifferent to who heard him. Whitney had gone to the convention intending to make notes knowing as he did that Lincoln had not written out what he was going to say. Fortunately he had a cool enough head to keep to his purpose. He made his notes, and on returning to Judge Davis's home in Bloomington, where he, with Lincoln and one or two others, were staying, he enlarged them while the others discussed the speech. These notes Whitney kept for many years, always intending to write them out, but never attending to it until last year McClure's Magazine learned that he had them and urged him to write out the report.



TO HIS AUDIENCE LINCOLN SEEMED A GIANT INSPIRED.

tense emotion," says one of his hearers who is still living. "It was the emotion of a great soul. Even in stature he seemed greater. He seemed to realize it was a crisis in his life." Lincoln's extraordinary human insight and sympathy told him as he looked at his audience that what this body of splendid, earnest, but groping men needed was to feel that they had undertaken a cause of such transcendent value that beside it all previous alliances, ambitions, and duties were as nothing. If he could make them see the triviality of their differences as compared with the tremendous principle of the new party, he was certain they would go forth Republicans in spirit as well as in name.

A GIANT INSPIRED.

He began his speech, then, deeply moved, and with a profound sense of the importance of the moment. At first he spoke slowly and haltingly, but gradually he grew in force and intensity until his hearers thrilled, arose unconsciously from their chairs and with pale faces and quivering lips pressed toward him. Starting from the back of the broad platform on which he stood, his hands on his hips, he slowly advanced toward the front, his eyes blazing, his face white with passion, his voice resonant with the force of his conviction. As he advanced he seemed to his audience to fairly grow, and when, at the end of a period, he stood at the front line of the stage, hands still on his hips, head back, raised on his tip toes, he seemed like a giant inspired. "At that moment he was the handsomest man I ever saw," says one of his hearers.

So powerful was his effect on his audience that men and women wept as they cheered, and that children there that night still remember the scene, though at the time they understood nothing of its meaning. As he went on there came upon the convention the very emotion he sought to arouse. "Every one in that before inconspicuous assembly came to feel as one man, to think as one man and to purpose and resolve as one man," says one of his auditors. He had made every man of them pure Republicans. He did something more. The indignation which the outrages in Kansas and throughout the country had aroused was uncontrollable. Men talked passionately of war. It was at this meeting that Lincoln, after firing his hearers by an expression which became a watchword of the campaign: "We won't go out of the Union, and you shan't," poured out on the wrath of the Illinois opponents of the Nebraska bill by advising "ballots, not bullets."

THE REPORTERS FORGOT TO REPORT.

Nothing illustrates better the extraordinary power of Lincoln at Bloom-

The Botanic Treatment Cures

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Engineer Z. T. Ptoomey Endorses the Physicians of the Botanic
Medical Institute.

Mr. Z. T. Ptoomey is one of the popular engineers of the S. P. R. R. running from Los Angeles to Bakersfield. For fifteen years this gentleman has had catarrh of the head and stomach, headache, head and nose stopped up, hawking and spitting, poor appetite, pains in the stomach, and many other disagreeable and dangerous symptoms that are caused by catarrh. After treating with the physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute Mr. Ptoomey says: "For fifteen years I have been afflicted with catarrh. After one month's treatment at the Botanic Medical Institute I feel better than I have in years, and I am willing to be interviewed by any who suffer as I did."

Mr. Ptoomey lives at 976 Buena Vista street, this city.

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you a pain in the side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in times?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the morning?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind the breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

Catarrh of the Stomach.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you constive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Have you water brash?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there distress after breakfast?"
"Have you indigestion?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there a rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there constant bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in the stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch up material that burns throat?"
"When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

IN ONE MONTH
You Can Be Cured at
the Botanic Medi-
cal Institute.

At this favorable season of the year one month's treatment is better than four at any other time; it does not take three months for the physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute to cure you; one month's treatment now will cure catarrh, and at the only cost of \$3.00; don't pay out your money in advance, go to the Botanic Medical Institute where you have the services of honest physicians who do not ask you to pay for a lifetime in advance.

The physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute have enough confidence in their treatment to let you test it without cost. If you take their treatment it will only cost you \$3.00 a month, medicine free.

This Month Only.

This will positively be the last month of the \$3.00 rate for all diseases. This low rate is given for the purpose of introducing this wonderful treatment, and hundreds have taken advantage of it. Read today the testimonials of prominent people who endorse the treatment given by the physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute. If you wish to be cured at the low rate of \$3.00 you should apply at once, as this will positively be the last month of this low rate.

Botanic Medical

Institute,

Gordon Block, 206 1/2 S. Broadway.

Treat and cure Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Lung Troubles, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, and all deep-seated Chronic Diseases.

Office hours 9 to 5 daily; evening, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 7 to 8 p.m. Telephone, Main 896.
No matter what complication of troubles you may have, you will be treated until cured for \$3 a month, medicine free.

CAPT. HUNT.

Of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, Endorses the Botanic
Medical Institute.

People being cured every day by the physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute. Every week new testimonials from patients who have been treated by all doctors without benefit. They are all being cured by this successful system of treatment. If you want the services of expert doctors, come to the Botanic Medical Institute.

Capt. Hunt, who resides on Pico street, this city, is one of the most popular gentlemen in Los Angeles. Among his vast number of acquaintances he desires the fact to be known that, after suffering years from catarrh, he has been cured by the physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute.

Capt. Hunt says: "I cheerfully endorse these physicians as being experts in the cure of catarrh."

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

"Is your breath foul?"
"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Do crusts form in the nose?"
"Is the nose sore and tender?"
"Do you sneeze a great deal?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in back of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the morning?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

Catarrh of the Ears.

"Is your hearing falling?"
"Do the eyes discharge?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Do the ears itch and burn?"
"Is the wax dry in the ears?"
"Is there a throbbing in the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there crackling sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are the sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Is there a roaring like a waterfall in the head?"
"Do you hear better some days than others?"
"Do the noises in the ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"

50 cents

In some conditions the gain from the use of SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold, or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow. For these Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, the food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

See and Buy at all druggists.

EVERYBODY
should visit and
be convinced
how cheap they
can buy First-
class Bicycles,
Guns, Ammunition,
Fishing
Tackle, at

So. California
Arms Co.,

113 W. First Street.

outrages and prevent any further wrongs in the future."

"The battle of freedom is one to be fought out on principle. Slavery is a violation of the eternal right. We have temporized with it from the necessities of our condition, but as sure as justice rules and children read, that black foul lie can never be consecrated into God's hallowed truth."

"The repeal of the sacred Missouri compromise has installed the weapons of violence—the bludgeon—the burning torch—the bristling cannon—the weapons of Klugecraft of the inquisition, of ignorance, of barbarism of oppression. We see its fruits in the dying bed of the fearless Sumner—in the ruins of the Free State Hotel—in the smoking timber of the Herald of Freedom—in the Free-State Governor of Kansas, chained to a stake of freedom's soil like a horse thief, for the crime of a desire for freedom."

IDA M. TARBELL.
(Copyright, 1896, by S. S. McClure Company.)

FREE! FREE! FREE!
Teeth Extracted Free of Charge in the Mornings
Till June 21st.





FUN ABOARD SHIP.

SOME NOVEL WAYS OF AMUSING OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Bicycle Races, Kite Flying, Bowling and Emergency Drills Succeeded in Keeping a Ship Load of People Thoroughly Entertained.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

A transatlantic greyhound that swam away from the ship, carrying a party of five young women, who, by special arrangement, had their bicycles stored in their staterooms. They managed this by firmly tethering the safety to a number of hooks in the walls of their sleeping apartments.

DECK RACES.

"Now, for reality," said a good-natured stewardess, who had been assisting in this operation, "those machines ought to have been crated and stowed below, but the young ladies not only wish to have them handy to strike out on their wheeling tour, but they intend to have a race on the ship's deck."

"It will be allowed," the promenade deck is wide, some afternoon steamers, their loungers will clear a way, and the bicycle race will be welcomed as a delightful contrast to the hackneyed concert. We had one of these trips over, in which nearly a dozen young men and women took part. Everybody bought the right to make guesses as to the prospective winner among the various participants, on the payment of 25 cents, and the proceeds were turned into the ship's fund. There was a huge ribbon badly given, the young man and the young woman selected by the voters to defend the choice of the passengers, and then he and she retained their badges or handed them over to whoever proved, against wind and wave, to be the speediest cyclist in the racing contingency.

"As far as I know, bicycle-racing is about the newest diversion offered yet for amusing our ship's passengers," continued the friendly stewardess, "no matter how quick the voyage there is always a great majority, most especially the young people, who, directly they struggle up from the sea of the ocean, demand recreation in some form or other. They are not content to roll away in rugs in a sheltered corner and read novels as the red-tailed divers, but American-like, demand diversion, and exert their wits to find amusement pretty much after the fashion of all land lubbers."

PROVIDED BY THE SHIP.

Of course it didn't take long for the steamship companies to recognize their duty in this direction, and now all the popular and properly equipped vessels

a tedious voyage, that she got three cheers and a tiger when she boarded the tender at Queenstown, where she left us, and carried with her a round robin of thanks from her grateful fellow-travelers of both sexes.

"She began, I remember, by secretly pinning on the jamb of the dining saloon door one morning a bit of paper, asking a conundrum and offering 10 cents to any one who could guess it. Nobody knew her, the author of the device, but every one copied down the conundrum, and all the forenoon men and women sat contemplating bits of paper in corners or muttering under their rugs. I never saw people work with such frantic eagerness for a dime, and the man who discovered the answer burst out of his stateroom with a roar of triumph, posted his answer on the door jamb, signed it, bragged all day, and found a dime in his plate at luncheon. He was as pleased as if he had discovered a gold mine."

"Well, directly one puzzle or conundrum was guessed, another was pinned up by the steward, and for one whole day the passengers were so pleased and even amused as children over new puzzles. Most of them doubled their earnings out of their own pockets and gave the sum to a sailor injured in the storm."

PROGRESSIVE PATIENCE.

"In the evening that woman filled the saloon with people who had joyfully consented to play progressive patience for prizes. While the storm raged outside they sat every one over his or her own pack of cards, trying to get through any lay-out of solitaire preference at every twelfth hour of the fog-horn changes had to be made. Every one moved on, no matter in what condition the lay-out might be, and undertook to finish up his neighbor's game. Whoever had closed up nearly the largest number of games within a set time was declared the winner, and received the first prize, and a booby gift went to the most unlucky player."

AN EXCITING DRILL.

"The next day, I remember," added the stewardess, "there was a benefit of the officers and sailors, fire and boat drill and this enterprising lady, not to lose her chance promptly, organized an emergency drill among the passengers. The men and women entered into the spirit of the enterprise heartily, and the captain, who was assisted. The alarm was given, and in ten seconds the ship was in an uproar. Some of the most zealous passengers within a few minutes had donned their bunks, and at the word of alarm scrambling out, put on wrappers and dressing-gowns, and the drill only ended at the railing, with the officers and some of the passengers, who were forcing the women into line for the boats. Of course everybody was saved, the fire extin-

THIS RACE ON SHIPBOARD.

own a wonderful amount of paraphernalia for occupying the idle hours of their valuable passengers. So imperative has the demand for amusements become that many of the ships carry besides good libraries and bands of music, lockers full of good deck games, cards and games for the ladies' salon, and I hear on one line some new vessels are planned an important feature will be a bit of a daily concert hall, where chapel service and amateur theatricals can be held.

DEFENSES AGAINST BOREDOM.

The average experienced traveler, however, who are going to Europe in a snug little private party, usually bring their own collection of playthings along and an air-gun is sure to be one of the weapons of defense against boredom. They have the right to store it in safety and use it when they please, while the ship supplies all the rest of the amusements. On one line has an excellent arrangement for bowling. A good long bit of deck is staked off with moveable wood moulding, that forms the boundaries of the alley; the pins are lightly pegged in place, and on a calm day, when the ship is running on an even keel an excellent game of ten pins can be played.

But bowls on that boat during the last trip fell into absolute scorn and neglect before the amazing interest of kite flying. There was a party who brought on board with them a wonderful set of folding French kites, and the third day out there was scarcely a man, woman or child who wasn't whittling, pasting and experimenting, with more success, at both the manufacture and sailing of those trifling amusing bits of paper. Even the crack shots, who sat glued to the railing all day in hopes of sighting a school of fin or porpoise to blaze away at, deserted their posts to make carrier kites, cover them with messages and cut them loose on a strong breeze. Now there is a theory that when properly made these airy things will float in the air for weeks and be possibly overtaken by a ship, their messages read, appreciated and responded to.

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"Occasionally on a voyage," said the stewardess, "we will happily carry a messenger who, with fertile brains and quick wits will scheme out diversions enough to keep in good temper and buoyant spirits a shipload of idle men and women, who by fog or stormy weather are cabin bound."

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

TRAINING PETS.

A NOVEL PROFESSION FOR A CLEVER GIRL.

This Young Woman Earns Money and Finds Satisfaction in Training Cats and Dogs to Pretty Tricks and Nice Habits.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There is money in small dogs for any woman who will cultivate the fashionable and not too finely-bred species according to the simplest rules of canine hygiene. This is the opinion of a girl who has a small dog farm in her father's back yard, and is making it pay. She began three years ago by receiving a batch of fat puppies from a watery grave simply through tenderness of heart, and when the orphans were thrown on her hands, volunteered to find them homes when they arrived at months of discretion.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

"I began, I remember, by secretly pinning on the jamb of the dining saloon door one morning a bit of paper, asking a conundrum and offering 10 cents to any one who could guess it. Nobody knew her, the author of the device, but every one copied down the conundrum, and all the forenoon men and women sat contemplating bits of paper in corners or muttering under their rugs. I never saw people work with such frantic eagerness for a dime, and the man who discovered the answer burst out of his stateroom with a roar of triumph, posted his answer on the door jamb, signed it, bragged all day, and found a dime in his plate at luncheon. He was as pleased as if he had discovered a gold mine."

"Well, directly one puzzle or conundrum was guessed, another was pinned up by the steward, and for one whole day the passengers were so pleased and even amused as children over new puzzles. Most of them doubled their earnings out of their own pockets and gave the sum to a sailor injured in the storm."

"In the evening that woman filled the saloon with people who had joyfully consented to play progressive patience for prizes. While the storm raged outside they sat every one over his or her own pack of cards, trying to get through any lay-out of solitaire preference at every twelfth hour of the fog-horn changes had to be made. Every one moved on, no matter in what condition the lay-out might be, and undertook to finish up his neighbor's game. Whoever had closed up nearly the largest number of games within a set time was declared the winner, and received the first prize, and a booby gift went to the most unlucky player."

AN EXCITING DRILL.

"The next day, I remember," added the stewardess, "there was a benefit of the officers and sailors, fire and boat drill and this enterprising lady, not to lose her chance promptly, organized an emergency drill among the passengers. The men and women entered into the spirit of the enterprise heartily, and the captain, who was assisted. The alarm was given, and in ten seconds the ship was in an uproar. Some of the most zealous passengers within a few minutes had donned their bunks, and at the word of alarm scrambling out, put on wrappers and dressing-gowns, and the drill only ended at the railing, with the officers and some of the passengers, who were forcing the women into line for the boats. Of course everybody was saved, the fire extin-

own a wonderful amount of paraphernalia for occupying the idle hours of their valuable passengers. So imperative has the demand for amusements become that many of the ships carry besides good libraries and bands of music, lockers full of good deck games, cards and games for the ladies' salon, and I hear on one line some new vessels are planned an important feature will be a bit of a daily concert hall, where chapel service and amateur theatricals can be held.

DEFENSES AGAINST BOREDOM.

The average experienced traveler, however, who are going to Europe in a snug little private party, usually bring their own collection of playthings along and an air-gun is sure to be one of the weapons of defense against boredom. They have the right to store it in safety and use it when they please, while the ship supplies all the rest of the amusements. On one line has an excellent arrangement for bowling. A good long bit of deck is staked off with moveable wood moulding, that forms the boundaries of the alley; the pins are lightly pegged in place, and on a calm day, when the ship is running on an even keel an excellent game of ten pins can be played.

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"Occasionally on a voyage," said the stewardess, "we will happily carry a messenger who, with fertile brains and quick wits will scheme out diversions enough to keep in good temper and buoyant spirits a shipload of idle men and women, who by fog or stormy weather are cabin bound."

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

TRAINING PETS.

A NOVEL PROFESSION FOR A CLEVER GIRL.

This Young Woman Earns Money and Finds Satisfaction in Training Cats and Dogs to Pretty Tricks and Nice Habits.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There is money in small dogs for any woman who will cultivate the fashionable and not too finely-bred species according to the simplest rules of canine hygiene. This is the opinion of a girl who has a small dog farm in her father's back yard, and is making it pay. She began three years ago by receiving a batch of fat puppies from a watery grave simply through tenderness of heart, and when the orphans were thrown on her hands, volunteered to find them homes when they arrived at months of discretion.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

"I began, I remember, by secretly pinning on the jamb of the dining saloon door one morning a bit of paper, asking a conundrum and offering 10 cents to any one who could guess it. Nobody knew her, the author of the device, but every one copied down the conundrum, and all the forenoon men and women sat contemplating bits of paper in corners or muttering under their rugs. I never saw people work with such frantic eagerness for a dime, and the man who discovered the answer burst out of his stateroom with a roar of triumph, posted his answer on the door jamb, signed it, bragged all day, and found a dime in his plate at luncheon. He was as pleased as if he had discovered a gold mine."

"Well, directly one puzzle or conundrum was guessed, another was pinned up by the steward, and for one whole day the passengers were so pleased and even amused as children over new puzzles. Most of them doubled their earnings out of their own pockets and gave the sum to a sailor injured in the storm."

"In the evening that woman filled the saloon with people who had joyfully consented to play progressive patience for prizes. While the storm raged outside they sat every one over his or her own pack of cards, trying to get through any lay-out of solitaire preference at every twelfth hour of the fog-horn changes had to be made. Every one moved on, no matter in what condition the lay-out might be, and undertook to finish up his neighbor's game. Whoever had closed up nearly the largest number of games within a set time was declared the winner, and received the first prize, and a booby gift went to the most unlucky player."

AN EXCITING DRILL.

"The next day, I remember," added the stewardess, "there was a benefit of the officers and sailors, fire and boat drill and this enterprising lady, not to lose her chance promptly, organized an emergency drill among the passengers. The men and women entered into the spirit of the enterprise heartily, and the captain, who was assisted. The alarm was given, and in ten seconds the ship was in an uproar. Some of the most zealous passengers within a few minutes had donned their bunks, and at the word of alarm scrambling out, put on wrappers and dressing-gowns, and the drill only ended at the railing, with the officers and some of the passengers, who were forcing the women into line for the boats. Of course everybody was saved, the fire extin-

own a wonderful amount of paraphernalia for occupying the idle hours of their valuable passengers. So imperative has the demand for amusements become that many of the ships carry besides good libraries and bands of music, lockers full of good deck games, cards and games for the ladies' salon, and I hear on one line some new vessels are planned an important feature will be a bit of a daily concert hall, where chapel service and amateur theatricals can be held.

DEFENSES AGAINST BOREDOM.

The average experienced traveler, however, who are going to Europe in a snug little private party, usually bring their own collection of playthings along and an air-gun is sure to be one of the weapons of defense against boredom. They have the right to store it in safety and use it when they please, while the ship supplies all the rest of the amusements. On one line has an excellent arrangement for bowling. A good long bit of deck is staked off with moveable wood moulding, that forms the boundaries of the alley; the pins are lightly pegged in place, and on a calm day, when the ship is running on an even keel an excellent game of ten pins can be played.

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"Occasionally on a voyage," said the stewardess, "we will happily carry a messenger who, with fertile brains and quick wits will scheme out diversions enough to keep in good temper and buoyant spirits a shipload of idle men and women, who by fog or stormy weather are cabin bound."

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

A GENUINE PHILANTHROPIST.

"We once carried a genuine philanthropist on a slow boat, who did so much to help her companions through

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

quire one-quarter of a pound of flour the same of butter and Parmesan cheese, grated; add cayenne and salt. Wash this together with the hand and then roll it out until quite thin. Cut into biscuits and bake in the oven.

Strawberry vinegar.—Put a gallon of ripe strawberries into a stone jar, and pour over them three pints of elder juice. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and pour in glasses with shaved ice.

Two novelties.—Pineapple (an English drink)—Peel three lemons and four oranges, put the rinds and juice in a large pitcher, with a pineapple shaved fine. Pour over two quarts of boiling water, cover and set aside for three or four hours. When cool strain, sweeten, flavor with the juice of a lemon, and pour in glasses with shaved ice.

Raspberry vinegar.—Put a gallon of ripe raspberries into a stone jar, and pour over them three pints of elder juice. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and pour in glasses with shaved ice.

A very nice chandirof of salmon may be made by frying some nice pieces of salmon in boiling oil, and then setting them aside to get cold. Cut some apple jelly into pieces to match the salmon, garnish with chopped apple and serve on lettuce leaves. To be eaten with cheese and olives, or an aspic of fish.

The great tartlet is a delicacy which is seldom absent from the English luncheon basket, whether the party is bound for the races, the hunt or the river. It is made with half a pound each of grated coconut and chocolate, a quarter of a pound of ground sweet almonds, one pound of powdered sugar, and a little cinnamon mixed to a paste with white of egg. Line some little pans with puff paste and fill each one with the mixture; then bake in a quick oven.

Coffee soufflé, in small cases, is another luncheon. Boil one quart of milk, put in half a pound of coffee, which has been freshly roasted and ground, and let it steep for an hour. Then strain it and make the soufflé paste by putting the milk in a saucepan with one ounce of flour, three ounces of sugar and a small pinch of salt. Mix this well and put it on the fire till it boils, stirring constantly with a wooden spoon till smooth. Break five eggs, beating white and yolks separately and very stiff, and then add to the batter (which must be quite stiff) stirring very lightly. Fill some paper cases with this soufflé and bake in the oven; afterward sprinkling fine sugar over each.

Has and savarins, iced tea or coffee and claret cup may very well find a place in the luncheon basket, taking it for granted that the basket will contain itself a modern one, fitted with "all the conveniences of home," including a small ice box. Fruit beverages are not delightful drinks in hot weather, and are easily made, for they are but mixtures of different fruit juices, having the desired one predominant.

Strawberry or raspberry sherbet is easily made as follows: Mix with a pint of fresh strawberry juice, one-half cup of orange juice, one-quarter cup of lemon juice, one-quarter of a sherry and some pineapple juice. Sweeten to taste and let it stand for two hours, if possible, then mix with one quart of ice water and serve.

Model Farming in Pennsylvania.—A writer in the Florida Agriculturist recently has been inspecting a model farm in the Lancaster county, Pa., which is characterized as the richest farming community in the United States. It is described by the writer as a country of rolling hills and gently sloping vales, with occasional rocky ledges, and low cascades utilized for grist mills, factories and machine shops.

A country of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, apples and peach orchards, meadows and patches of woodland; a country of flowing water, salubrious, fertile and wealthy; dotted with beautiful farms, villages and towns, and with the country seats of affluent citizens.

To this picture can be added beautiful churches, schoolhouses, colleges, seminaries, academies, normal schools, railroads, canals, turnpike roads, colossal bridges, telegraphs, telephones, electric railroads, iron ore mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, saw-mills, palatial almshouses and hospitals.

As practical farmers, the farmers of Lancaster county are unsurpassed, and not only are their farm houses and barns large, airy and commodious, but also almost invariably in good order and repair, well painted, and usually wearing an air of comfort and cheerfulness conspicuously absent about the homesteads in many other sections of this country.

The farms generally contain from fifty to 200 acres of land under cultivation, which is usually cut up into fields of ten to twenty acres each. The barns are often of large size, 100 and even 150 feet long, from fifty to sixty feet wide and from thirty to thirty-five feet high. On the front side of the building is the barn door, which is a large door, and ascends to the large barn doors and floors, where four-horse teams are driven in with loads of grain and hay. Underneath the barn floor are a number of large stables, where some of the best horses and beef cattle that the world can produce are quartered during the winter.

The writer says: "In many instances all of the hay, for the horses, is produced on the farm is fed to cattle kept in the stables, and the various kinds of straw ground on the farm is used for bedding and returned to the land again, in the shape of excellent manure. About the only crops not consumed on the place and not returned to the soil are wheat and tobacco. The tobacco is grown; cured in sheds built for that purpose, and sold to city dealers or to home manufacturers of cigars. Most every farmer grows from two to five acres of tobacco, from ten to forty acres of wheat, from ten to thirty acres of corn, and from ten to twenty acres of oats and usually several acres of Irish potatoes."

"Scarcely any other industry in the country employs so many persons as the manufacturers of cigars. In certain sections whole communities are annually dependent upon it for a livelihood. Many millions of cigars are annually made and sold all over the United States. The rapid increase of tobacco culture has created in this allied industry. It must be considered beneficial in this respect, that it affords employment to many people. As Florida claims to be able to grow a much better cigar tobacco there is certainly an opening and bright prospects ahead for those who understand tobacco culture and have push and vim to go ahead."

The yield per acre of Havana tobacco grown in these farms is from 1500 to 2000 pounds, shelled corn, per acre, 60 to 80 bushels, wheat from 20 to 40 bushels, rye from 30 to 45 bushels, oats from 50 to 60 bushels, Irish potatoes 150 to 200 bushels, hay two to three tons.

Almost everywhere the homestead premises of these farmers are models of neatness and order, with moreover, a general appearance of thrift and prosperity.

Fruit trees and flower beds adorn

the yards about the dwelling, and cherries, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, gages, plums, quinces, mulberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and grapes are usually abundant on every farm, and hundreds of quarts of these fruits are annually canned by every family for domestic use. Cream and peaches and other such luxuries are almost daily enjoyed.

"In the rich green pastures are sounds of pleasant life; the bleating of sheep, and the musical jingling of their bells as they move along to some fresh patch of tempting herbage; the lowing of full-uddered cows, that morning and night bring the milk pails, and make much extra labor in the dairy, where the rosy-checked maidens sing merrily over their pleasant work."

"We see the great farmhouse in the center of the rich milk-yielding meadows, and think of cooling curds and whey, luscious cheesecakes and custards, cream that you might cut, and strawberries growing in rows before the beehives in the garden, and we go along licking our lips at the fancied taste, and thinking how these pleasant things will fill their fine country dainties when brought into our smoking cities."

"The houses are usually built of brick, large, and well-furnished with good, clear beds and well-appointed kitchens are appetizers, and scrubbing, scouring, washing and cleaning, so far from being regarded as menial labor, and only fit for servants to perform, appear to be enjoyed as pleasant pastimes. You may see your face in the brass, copper and black-tin cooking utensils that hang around, and it makes a hungry man's mouth water to see the juicy hams, fine streaky hitches and large chunks of dry beef that hang in the smokehouse. As to poultry—finer chickens are never eaten than those usually seen picking about the horse-trough, nor do plumper turkeys gobble than those strutting about the big barns. They are monsters in size, weighing from thirty to sixty pounds."

"In the summer season a large garden with tender and crisp vegetables is always located near the dwelling, and stewed chickens, stewed Jersey sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes, hot and cold, slaw, asparagus, green peas, currant pie, custard pie, strawberries and ice cream are industriously prepared and served to the family."

"These farmers are industrious, honest and morally. Nor are they less noted for their hospitality. Friendly visits are old customs, and many social enjoyments incident thereto are among the pleasures and amusements of the farming industry in Lancaster county, Pa., which is characterized as the richest farming community in the United States. It is described by the writer as a country of rolling hills and gently sloping vales, with occasional rocky ledges, and low cascades utilized for grist mills, factories and machine shops."

A country of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, apples and peach orchards, meadows and patches of woodland; a country of flowing water, salubrious, fertile and wealthy; dotted with beautiful farms, villages and towns, and with the country seats of affluent citizens.

To this picture can be added beautiful churches, schoolhouses, colleges, seminaries, academies, normal schools, railroads, canals, turnpike roads, colossal bridges, telegraphs, telephones, electric railroads, iron ore mines, furnaces, forges, rolling mills, foundries, saw-mills, palatial almshouses and hospitals.

As practical farmers, the farmers of Lancaster county are unsurpassed, and not only are their farm houses and barns large, airy and commodious, but also almost invariably in good order and repair, well painted, and usually wearing an air of comfort and cheerfulness conspicuously absent about the homesteads in many other sections of this country.

SUNDAY MORNING

Call For the best and KICK if you don't get them.

OLD SARATOGA or

Keystone MONOGRAM

Rye Whiskies.

SCHLITZ

Export Beer

The beer that made Milwaukee famous.

Sherwood & Sherwood

SOLE AGENTS, 215 N. Main St., Los Angeles.

Moderate Exercise, Sleep, Plain Food and Fresh Sunshine Will Bring Back Your Health, Especially if You Use the Great HUDYAN.

MODERATE EXERCISE

YOU CAN GET HUDYAN ONLY BY APPLYING TO THE HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

HUDYAN cures certain forms of nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, mental worry, melancholy, wasting diseases and Lost Manhood. Hudyan cures certain forms of liver and kidney affections.

Circulars and testimonials of the Great HUDYAN FREE.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

TAINTED BLOOD.—Impure blood, due to various private diseases, carries myriads of disease-producing germs. These come out through the skin, in the form of pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, ulcers and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book" in the old physician of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

LIVER.—When your liver is affected you may feel blue, melancholy, irritable and easily dissatisfied. You will notice many symptoms, you really have and many that you really do not have. You need a good liver regulator, and this you should take at once. You can get it from us. Write for book and test the book, "A Knowledge of Livers," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

KIDNEY remedies are now sought for by many because of the many diseases that they cure. Put your kidneys in good order send for our Kidney Regulator, or, better, learn something about your kidneys, and how to make them better. The book, "A Knowledge of Livers," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

The Great Reorganization Sale.

Millinery.

50c Sailor Hats, now.....	25c
90c Sailor Hats, now.....	50c
\$1.25 Sailor Hats, now.....	75c
\$3.00 Sailor Hats, now.....	\$1.50
\$2.25 Sailor Hats, now.....	1.75
\$3.00 Sailor Hats, now.....	2.00
50c Leghorns, now.....	25c
\$1.00 Leghorns, now.....	50c
\$1.25 Leghorns, now.....	75c
\$1.75 Leghorns, now.....	\$1.00
\$2.00 Leghorns, now.....	\$1.25
\$3.00 Leghorns, now.....	\$2.00
\$2.75 Tam O'Shanter, now.....	1.50
\$2.00 Tam O'Shanter, now.....	1.25
\$1.75 Tam O'Shanter, now.....	1.00
\$6.00 Trimmed Hats, now.....	1.25
\$4.00 Trimmed Hats, now.....	2.25
\$10.00 Trimmed Hats, now.....	5.00

Sale positively closes at 6 p.m. on Tuesday.

Gloves.

We offer our entire line of fine White and Natural Chamolli Gloves, the best quality in 2-clasp and 4 buttons, regular price \$1.00; sale price, a pair.....

Hosiery.

High grade Silk Hosiery, all the new shades and fast black, regular price \$1.25; sale price.....

Pure Thread Silk Hose, plain and drop-stitch, regular price \$2.75; sale price, per pair.....

See our 25c Ladies' Hose, equal to any fifty-cent stocking in town.

Will Positively Close

On Tuesday, June 15, at 6 p.m. Many lines of goods that were marked down for this sale will be still further reduced tomorrow and Tuesday, in order to effect a complete clearance of them before Tuesday evening. Do not miss the greatest money-saving opportunity that has occurred in years.

Linens.

A few suggestions:

Ecru Irish Point Bed Sets, regular price \$7.50; sale price.....	\$3.75
72-inch Cream Table Damask, regular price 60c; sale price.....	45c
18x36 Unbleached Turkish Towels, regular price 10c; sale price.....	7c
18-inch All-White Crash, regular price 12c; sale price.....	7c
Extra large Satin Damask Towels, knotted fringe, regular price 50c; sale price.....	35c
8-4 Bleached Damask Napkins.....	\$1.35
Cream Table Damask, regular price 40c; sale price.....	25c
Eight Fringed Table Quarter Cloths, regular price \$2.50; sale price.....	\$1.90
15-inch All-White Crash, regular price 13 1/2c; sale price.....	10c
20-inch Checked Glass Cloth, regular price 11c; sale price.....	8 1/2c
Eight Fringed Table Quarter Cloths, regular price \$2; sale price.....	\$1.50
Beautiful Ecru Center Piece, regular price 20c; sale price.....	12 1/2c

Ladies' Skirts.

Best quality Sateen Skirts, velvet covered ruffles, regular price \$3; sale price.....	\$1.95
Black Sateen Silk Ruffled Skirts, regular price \$3.50; sale price.....	\$2.40
Best Quality Colored Taffeta Silk Skirts, former price \$7.50; sale price.....	\$4.85
Misses' Corsets in white and drab, regular price \$1.00; sale price.....	25c
Old sizes Ladies' Corsets; sale price.....	25c

Corsets.

Art Needlework Dept.

Rope Linens for embroidery, all colors, regular price 50c; sale price.....	25c
Flourishing Linens, regular price 40c; sale price.....	15c
Stamped Pillow Covers, regular price 25c; sale price.....	12 1/2c
Fancy Satin Lined Baskets, regular price \$2.75; sale price.....	\$1.50
Beautiful Flower Trimmed Baskets of Fancy Straw, regular price \$4.25; sale price.....	\$2.75
Silk Pompons, regular price 20c; sale price.....	10c

In fact nearly everything at half.

Draperies.

Entire Line Imported French Cretonnes—

Regular prices 85c, 50c and 45c; sale price choice, per yard.....	25c
---	-----

Fringed Silk Curtains—

3 1/2 yards long, extra wide, yellow, blue, olive and rose, regular price \$12.50; sale price.....	\$4.50
--	--------

Silk Finished Table Covers—

Fringed, regular price \$3; sale price.....	\$1.75
---	--------

Elegant Velour Table Covers—

Regular price \$20; sale price.....	\$15.00
-------------------------------------	---------

Beautiful Embroidered Piano Covers—

Regular price \$8; sale price.....	\$5.00
------------------------------------	--------

Silk Throws or Scarfs—

That were 75c, now.....	50c
-------------------------	-----

Parasols.

White China Silk Parasols, enameled frames, regular price \$1.50; sale price.....	\$1.00
Elegant White China Silk Parasols, Dresden handles, best quality, regular price \$2.00; sale price.....	\$1.50
Elegant Dresden Effects, regular price \$2.75; sale price.....	\$1.75
Beautiful White Chiffon and Colored Dresden, regular price \$5.00; sale price.....	\$3.50
Lovely Novelty Parasols, regular price \$7.50; sale price.....	\$5.00

Tomorrow and Tuesday are closing days of this great sale.

Belts.

Black Silk Belts, White Metal Buckles, regular price 35c and 75c each, sale price 25c and.....	35c
--	-----

Ribbons.

Best quality satin back velvet ribbons in colors and black.

NO.	YARD.	PIECE.	YARD.	PIECE.
5.	20c.	\$2.00.	17c.	\$1.85.
7.	30c.	\$2.75.	22c.	\$2.10.
9.	40c.	\$3.75.	30c.	\$2.85.
12.	45c.	\$4.25.	37 1/2c.	\$3.65.

Velvet Baby Ribbon.

NO.	YARD.	PIECE.	YARD.	PIECE.
5c.	40c.	8c.	80c.	

THE MORNING SERMON.

"IS RELIGION OF ANY USE?"

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY REV. JOHN M. SCOTT.
Ithaca, N. Y.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

If we live in the spirit, let us also walk in the spirit.—Gal. v. 25.

Of no use, say some; of little use, say others; of the greatest use, say others, who are its devotees. Amid contending opinions the one extreme saying that religion is nothing, the other saying that it is everything, let us suggest something about its reality and usefulness for the average man, the man whom Lincoln called a common-sense man, saying God must think very highly of such because he has made so many of them.

There is religion in man's nature, just as there is music in his ear, and science, and invention, and humanity, and these countless talents that develop into our varied lives into our activities, by which we live and through which we make the world richer by our services. What is within us, as a very part of our nature, will seek to express itself and exult in itself. So grow up these things in forest and field. Every seed becomes its flower or tree, because what is within seeks nourishment and expression. We are not complete, cannot pass on after perfection, except as we seek to let what is within us, of nobleness and joy have nourishment and expression, even as a field cannot complete itself in harvest except it is nourished into its own expression.

To say that religion is of no use is to say that the complete man is of no use, but only that which interests us most, the man that grubs, the man that trades, the man that invents. It is like having some great idea, and then to say that it is of no use, and the countless things of refinement which go into the furnishing of the complete man, into the living of the complete life, are of no use.

If the idea of completeness is an idea of utility, then is religion, its nourishment and expression, a part of that utility? Just as we need that touch toward our perfecting, which is a picture to which our hearts stir, a poem to which our soul sings, a sunset to which the beauty within us answers, so do we need that uplift and outlook toward moral perfection which we call religion; that stirring of the soul at the thought of one infinitely holy and infinitely loving, in whom we live and move and have our being; that stirring of the soul at the thought of our relationship to one another; that joy of a soul in service; that passioning of the soul into the living of the complete life, into the living of the complete life, into the living of the complete life.

Some one has defined religion as "morality touched with emotion," and this is truth. It is our right relations with the universe, with God, touched with emotion. And that emotional touch is of the greatest worth. Without it nothing is well done, what we do is sanctified by the passion for perfection. In the heart of what thinker gives us great thoughts or inventions or great art or great statesmanship, there is great emotion, as great as the things with which he enriched the world—greater, in fact, as a creator

is always greater than the creation.

In the stirring of the heart was born the idea his patient thinking has wrought out into this service which the work of his hands is serving. All the more emotion is it that it may be subdued and trained, not wildly wasting itself in idling ecstasy, but directly so, to be a motive. So anyone who is working a righteousness while his heart glows with the divine fire, is in a religious life, realizing the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

So any righteousness that serves, the daily toil, the citizen's aspirations and duties, the father and mother love making the home, all this daily round, touched with noble emotion, hallowed in noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion. He may be at work on metal, at love with his work and that work's perfecting and service, yet he is nobled in the spirit of religion. He is in a mood to uplift, although he may not call it so; not so recognizing it, he does not give his soul that uplift which belongs to its mood, an uplift that touches the inhuman heart and mind at its work, working even within such workers will and to do of his own good pleasure, to accomplish that caretaking of his noble motives, a religion, and has realized the blessing of religion.

transfiguring of ourselves and our lives into their greater meaning is a help that may more than we think enrich the growth of the religion in our nature, and the religion in our lives.

Not every church, perhaps, but some church, may be within reach that will have just the help you need in order to realize your entire life, or help you in some ways to live it a happier and complete life. If not the church, then, some literature, the books that move among the psalm-ranges of our nature, the books that made the living of noble life attractive, that make the living of a good life a plain path and give us an enthusiasm for walking adown its blessed ways.

We may not be artists or musicians, but in order to develop our hearts into something of the beauty and joy of art and religion, we go where we can hear music, where we can see art. Or, perhaps, in some little way we practice them in the quiet of our home. So in order to get the full benefit of some ministry to our religious nature we will want to come in contact with religious teachings with worship, either in the assembly of men or in the quiet of our homes, giving some time to these higher themes, and the help and joy there is in them for us.

By following these best things in us are strengthened. This we see in the organization of clubs and the holding of meetings by men of the same pursuits. So doctors come together, and so newspaper editors, and so artists and so ministers, and so authors, and so the members of the same trade or profession, a strengthening of each other by such fellowship meetings, an interchange of good cheer and experience. So we have to have meetings with others upon the great themes of religious aspiration and life, entering into a fellowship of trying to see the meaning and help in the culture of our enlarging nature, how it may minister unto our own growth in enlarging life; in such fellowships getting from and giving to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

Religion, when we understand it, is not in its partial manifestations, but in its universal sanctities, is of every use to one another of our experiences, until we are in this matter of religious need, greater and larger men than before, some increase of joy in us as we realize our life's deeper meanings.

MANY PULPIT VOICES.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week, Delivered by Leading Clergymen, Priests, Prelates, Religious Teachers and Professors of the Christian Faith.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)

SELFISHNESS. The greatest crime in the criminal code of heaven is a man living unto himself.—(Rev. W. J. Thompson, Episcopalian, Worcester, Mass.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Christian science is a species of muddy pantheism, which teaches that sin and disease are alike devoid of reality.—(Rev. John Fox, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

THE PEOPLE. The eternal right looks to the masses and not to the classes. God looks to the managers of earth more than to the palaces.—(Rev. Dr. Thomas, Independent, Chicago.)

OLD GLORY. There is no room in the church today for Father Sherman, Catholic, St. Joseph, Mo.

HEROES. Hero worship is simply an admission of grossness and cowardice. The man of the future is the man who rests upon it. Christianity is hero-worship. And the greatest of all heroes is the man Jesus.—(Rev. J. H. Prugh, Lutheran, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

MEN WANTED. The present age clamors for men; for men physically sound and morally clean. They are needed in these days. Honesty, ability, and intelligence have declined to assist themselves aggressively in the affairs of men, and the result is a rotten and fetid putridity, whose stench reaches the nostrils of men.—(Rev. C. B. Mitchell, Methodist, Kansas City, Mo.)

SCOLDING. Scolding is a bad habit, involves an endless amount of trouble for all concerned. It is not a new, nineteenth century fad, but a habit as old as it is bad, and made all the more so by the fact that it is a trouble for all concerned. It is an evidence that the devil and not the grace of God controls the heart.—(Rev. F. Bergtresser, Lutheran, Allegheny, Pa.)

LITERATURE. The literature of America has suffered a distinct deterioration in the last twenty-five years. The modern news stand is sufficient testimony. Naturalism, naked and unshamed; pessimism, dark and polluting; melancholy, no longer "lashed," but adored; this is the menu served up to the children of Bryant and Irving and Hawthorne, to the heirs of Tennyson and Bunyan and Milton.—(Rev. W. H. P. Pounce, Baptist, New York City.)

EDUCATION. The greatest question of the world are about education. All civilized nations now accept the fact that into school children can be put the qualities wanted later on in the battlefield and that so education is the greatest power at the control of nations. Intelligence is the real ruler of the world, and the best friend of the people only with the best liberty.—(Rev. F. F. Scovel, Congregationalist, Worcester, Mass.)

PARENTAL GOVERNMENT. There is a laxity of modern parental training. We criticize the Puritans for the strict government of their children, but they give to the world a generation of great and good men. We run to the other extreme, and our children control and direct us. With no recognition of family government, they fail to observe the right of civil government. Hence they indulge in vice and crime.—(Rev. T. J. Leak, Methodist, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

VICTORIA REGENT. England's Queen, as a Christian woman, has been an example to the women of her land. The greatness of royalty did not ex-

down its gauntlet.—(Rev. J. S. Helm, Presbyterian, Westchester, Pa.)

TRIALS OF LIFE. The whole of life is a trial, and the trial increases as it nears the end, just as it was in the case of Christ. The present life and this age are incomplete and unsatisfactory without the near life, and the glorified state that comes with it.—(Rev. F. L. Chapell, Baptist, Boston.)

SOUR RELIGION. Many a peevish, cross-tempered Christian man or woman who wonders why their religion has so little effect on family and friends may find the answer in their having lost an important duty that needs to be done. Let all such change at once to a sweet religion, and they will then see some effect.—(Rev. R. J. Patterson, Methodist, Camden, N. J.)

DUTY. Duty is a debt—something that we owe to somebody else. There isn't an important duty that needs to be done. Let all such change at once to a sweet religion, and they will then see some effect.—(Rev. R. J. Patterson, Methodist, Camden, N. J.)

THE TRUE CHURCH. The true church demands a unity of doctrine; a unity of worship; a unity of government. A unity of doctrine has characterized the church of Rome from the beginning, and it was found in the words of Christ. The same doctrines which the apostles held and clearly set forth are the doctrines of the church today.—(Rev. J. H. Prugh, Lutheran, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

HEROES. Hero worship is simply an admission of grossness and cowardice. The man of the future is the man who rests upon it. Christianity is hero-worship. And the greatest of all heroes is the man Jesus.—(Rev. J. H. Prugh, Lutheran, Pittsburgh, Pa.)



HOW A BOY AND A GIRL APPROACHED THE CHEOPS.

He Was on a Bicycle and She Rode a Donkey and It Was a Close Match Between Machine and Beast.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The present year was but a few days old when our party sat one morning on the veranda of Shepherd's Hotel in Cairo and lounged and partook of the omnipresent coffee as we awaited our carriages for our first drive to the pyramids. There must be 100,000 Ameri-



AS ONLY CAIRIAN DONKEY BOYS CAN CLAMOR.

cans, Englishmen and Frenchmen who make this pilgrimage in a year, and it is quite safe to say that 90,000 print their impressions of it.

I am merely going to tell how a boy and a girl got there. They were the only youngsters in our party. Youngsters are not undesirable additions to a party, the adult portion of which are more interested in the fact that the dryness of the Egyptian winters is good for the lungs than that it is the land of Haroun-al-Raschid, Caesar, Pompey, Cleopatra and Napoleon. And they were a particularly nice boy and girl, if I, their relative, do say it, second or third cousin to each other, I believe; our party were all related some way or other. And he was a New York boy. Even at 16 he had the self-possession and self-confidence of an English lad of 20, and he was a bicyclist. He had brought his machine with him. He

OF FOR THE RACE.

The cavalcade swung into the long, straight, palm-lined Mehemet Ali road to the pyramids, and the leading carriages began to move faster. Whack, whack, whack, came the stick of the half-naked little donkey boy down on the hips of the imperturbable donkey. It scarcely affected the martyred President's namesake. "Oh, for goodness sake, tell him to stop," said Mabel, as a storm of blows descended. "He will kill the poor thing."

She did not know the Cairian donkey. He was accustomed to that sort of thing from his earliest years. But she did understand the laughing look in Frank's eyes, and she tightened her lips as she half-whispered: "Oh, all the books must be true. Cairian donkeys must be able to run. Oh, Abe, Abe," she half-prayerfully said to the long ears waving before her. "As Frank says, get a move on."



THE RACING FEVER WAS ON THEM.

with lofty scorn refused to ride in a carriage to the pyramids. He would approach Cheops afoot. Mabel, his far-off cousin from Montana, a blue-eyed miss of 14, scoffed at bicyclist. She, with the pride of a western girl accustomed to riding the loping bronco since she was in short frocks, said she would ride. And with the skirt of her habit daintily held up with one hand, she swished her riding whip impatiently to an fro as she listened to the chaff of her metropolitan kinsman as to the manner in which he would scorch past her. She said that she only hoped that the boasted Arab horses were anything like her Pinto pony and he would see.

It was one of those delightful days that only can be seen in a winter in Northern Africa. The blue cloudless sky overhead, the cool north wind from the Mediterranean, the rustling of the palms overhanging the veranda and the glimpse of the garden across the square whence the Minotaur tree gave forth a perfume which was almost intoxicating

client greatness. The racing fever was on them. The Cairian donkey is born with it. His ancestors had been racing for generations. Faster and faster grew the pace, the lope became a gallop, and Frank went far forward as the pneumatic tire sank in the yielding Egyptian sand. The carriages were passed with merely a look of encouragement and the turkey boy began to fall behind. The pace is fast that outdoes the donkey boy of Cairo. The Bedouin guides of the pyramids who had, with their usual enterprise, stationed themselves along the road to ply their trade in relics and curios, forgot for once to make the life of the tourist miserable as they looked at the flushed faces and streaming curls of the little Frankish girl and the boy on the strange two-wheeled machine, racing side by side. The stand became deeper on the road, but Mabel seemed to feel that the donkey was saving himself for a supreme effort. Frank had raced before and he, too, had been in a race. They had not more than two hundred yards to go. Mabel felt her heart beat as if it would burst, she heard the screams of the Arab boys, and she saw the eyes of the donkey boy fixed on the rear of the machine. Would she win? She wanted to go. There was but fifty yards to go. The donkey boy threw his arms around the donkey's neck and actually kissed him on the nose. But Abraham Lincoln was asleep. Cairian donkeys are either asleep or racing. Frank thought that Abe wasn't the only one deserving of such favors for winning that race. And like the American gentleman he was he was a Cairian.

CHARLES LEWIS SHAW.

SOME TRAINED DOGS.

A ROYAL REGIMENT OF TRAINED CANINE BEAUTIES.

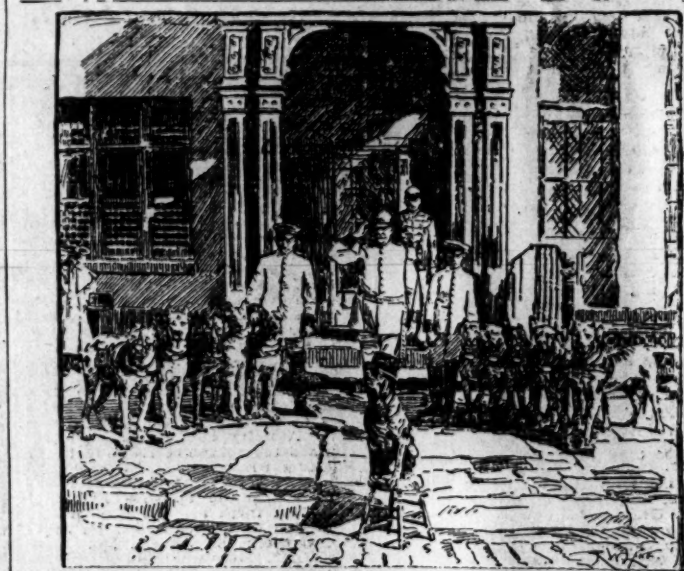
They Are "Deutsche Doggen" or Great Danes and Perform Wonderful Tricks that Require a High Order of Intelligence.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

"This is the only dog in the world that turns a complete somersault, and he does not like it much. Here Pacha! The big creature came forward from his place among the others, made the leap, turning completely over in the air before alighting on the mattress prepared for him. Twice he so distinguished himself, giving vent to a growl of protest each time; and when at length he was at liberty to retire to the ranks it was with the air of an individual who is glad that an ordeal is over.

Nine superb Great Danes or Bismarck dogs, were being trained for exhibition. They stood from 32 to 34 inches high and measured over seven feet from tip of the tail to muzzle. Two were jet black, three were brindle, a yellowish brown, two all over liver-color, and two spotted like a leopard. Marched in line, shoulder to shoulder, their eyes fixed watchfully on their commander, they looked a royal regiment of canine beauty.

"I was offered \$2500 for him," said the owner and trainer, as he patting the head of the foremost in the brigade. "His name is Nero. He came from the famous kennel of the King of Wur-



WATCHING THE CLOWN.

temberg." Nero wagged his tail as if aware of what was being said of him, and the line grew somewhat disorderly.

SHOWING OFF.

"Attention!" called the trainer, waving his long whip. Instantly all the dogs stood muzzle to muzzle, on the alert for the next command.

"March!" The troop stepped sedately forward, and paused with one accord at the shallow ledge laid down forty feet away, to mark the outpost of their progress.

"Rest!" was the next command. In a twinkling the heads were turned to the right, each resting prettily on the neck of his next neighbor.

"Front!" called the commander. The heads with their short clipped ears, turned as one, facing him.

"Rest again!" Every head turned to the left.

"Front! Back to place!" and the troop marched to the rear and fell into line in their original position.

"Attack!" The dogs sprang forward with a rush and, on reaching the limit of the sawdust-sprinkled floor, rose on their hind legs as though eager to pull down the prey, ferocious, formidable-looking beasts, everyone of them.

"Back to place!" and, abandoning their war-like attitude, they retired to stand obediently at the starting point.

AS HUNTERS.

Five hundred years ago, these "Deutsche Doggen," or Great Danes, were used in the Harz mountains and all through Germany to hunt the wild boars then so common, said the owner. Gradually they have become more civilized and now they are looked upon as the best protectors that men have. Their tremendous strength and their gentle faithfulness makes a fine combination. When a lion-tamer goes into the cage to accustom the creature to his presence, he takes him a Great Dane with him, knowing that he can depend upon the dog for protection if an emergency should arise.

THE CLOWN.

"Now, this fellow here," patting the head of a newcomer, a thick-set brindle dog, much smaller than the Danes, "is a German bull-dog. You see, he is muzzled. He is very knowing in Fritz, and can do some rare tricks. He is the clown of my circus."

Fritz hopped up on the padded stool, prepared for him and sat there with exemplary patience, well aware of what

was expected of him. He danced on his hind legs, pretended to be lame, sat upon the top of a pyramid formed by the rear Danes, and otherwise distinguished himself.

Prince, a brindled Dane, performed the Spanish step, to slow staccato measure, doing it entirely on his hind legs and evidently enjoying when the task was over. Sultan and King went through a series of leap-frog antics acting for all the world just as two rollicking school boys would do. The whole nine Danes executed a formal minuet on their hind legs, touching paws gravely with each other, and then a barricade nine feet high was put up at one end of the hall.

Taking turns, the great creatures rushed at it, over it by tremendous effort, and landed on the other side, arranged to catch them on the other side. They came down on their heads with uncomfortable force, and a snort of protest evidenced their disapproval as they trotted back to place.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

This, of all the dogs were banished from the room except Leo, a big black Dane, possibly the tallest of the lot. A thick-set young German came in, to wrestle with him.

At the word go the dog plunged forward at the man, and the latter, with a level with the man's eyes. They have three or four bouts, and so earnest and ferocious the dog seems that it is not a comfortable spectacle. Eventually the battle winds up with the man prone upon the floor, and the redoubtable Leo standing victorious, with his big paws on his chest.

"How did you teach him to fight like that and not be in earnest?" the trainer asked, with a level with the man's eyes. "I had a piece of meat at his throat and set the dog on him. From constant repetition and finding that he always learned from what he sees, but a dog never imitates, he has to be taught through his intelligence."

PROPER TRAINING.

"It is seldom that I ever touch them with the whip. Occasionally, if they are lazy or ill-tempered, I tap them a little, but very rarely. Gentleness and patience are the only methods of teaching them to advantage."

"How long have they been in training?"

"A year, twice every day they go through their lessons. I have had them in America two months; they are nearly ready for exhibition. They are taken out for exercise once a day and are fed entirely on meat or bread. Dainties or a variety of food would make them sick. They eat seventy pounds of meat a day. It is cooked for them, but on Sundays, when the attendants want a holiday, the meat is served raw. The bones are excellent to give them strength and muscles. Soup is made for them sometimes."

All these Great Danes are under four years old, and two of them, thought as large, are only pups of a year. Their bark sounds ferocious, but they are amiable enough when they are fed muzzles on because of certain antipathies which they entertain for other members of the troop.

OPTICAL PHENOMENA.

How to See Through Solid Substances by Ordinary Light.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The magazines and newspapers for months past have teemed with wonderful accounts of what the so-called X rays can do in the way of penetrating wood, paper, leather, flesh and many other matters, generally considered im-



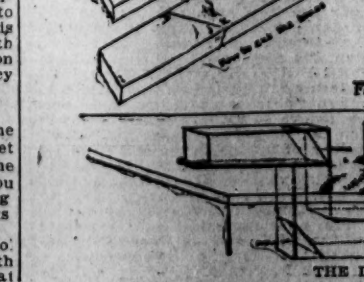
HOW TO MAKE YOUR HAND TRANSPARENT.

pervious to ordinary sunlight, and with still more wonderful, if rather ghastly pictures, of the inside economy of living persons, but few seem to be aware what a simple matter it is to see, or seem to see, through solid substances without any scientific apparatus or X rays at all.

It was only recently that a young electrician named Moore came forward, and, with apparatus of the most simple character, gave exhibitions of such light. He not only took small lamps, like the incandescent bulbs, but experimented with tubes seven or ten feet long, and which he insisted on calling "sticks of daylight."

Mr. Moore stated his claims in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. For the first time in history a room was lighted by vacuum tubes. Since then, at a meeting of engineers at the electrical exposition, greater possibilities of this light have been demonstrated.

Ex-Gov. Dole of Iowa, who backs the Democratic nomination for President, cultivates a farm of 2500 acres, and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in the State. He is worth upward of \$300,000.



THE DIAGRAM.

Procure at a dry goods shop two or three of those long, narrow boxes used to contain umbrellas and parasols, cut them into five pieces or sections, as shown in the diagram, Fig. 1. Procure a box. An empty soap or candle box will answer the purpose very well. In the bottom of this box cut two square holes just large enough to permit the introduction of two of the sections of pasteboard boxes you have prepared; the distance between the holes, of course, to be the length of the shorter end (B) of the boxes. Get a glazier to cut for you four mirrors that will just fit in the slanting ends of the box sections. Join together sections c and d, and e and f, as shown in Fig. 2. This one right down by joining the slanting ends of the boxes together and pasting paper over them. Set the two completed parts into the holes made in the soap box, right section a, b, fasten mirrors in position as shown in diagram; paste on the fourth sides of the sections which originally formed the cover of the boxes cut up, and your work is practically complete. You can have the box and what appears of the square faces covered with cloth or painted, but this is only for effect.

As you look into one end of one of the tubes, the object is reflected from one mirror to the other until it is reflected upon the retina of your eye. The box may form part of a stand or table and this enhance the illusion. There is another and much simpler manner of doing the same thing. Grasp the right hand a roll of paper, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 3), and hold up the left hand edgewise to it, the back of the hand toward you, with the thumb under the roll. If you do this turning to the light and looking steadily through the tube with both eyes open, the palm of your left hand becomes, to all appearances, transparent as glass and you can see through it. The position of the left hand must, of course, be adjusted to the usual angle of the person trying the experiment, and it is necessary to bring it closer to the eyes in some cases than in others. At the proper point, the illusion is perfect. The same effect can be produced by holding the hands with the inside edges placed against each other and laid alongside the bridge of the nose and the forehead, and the whole hand held stiff and inclined a little way either to the right or left from a right angle to the plane of the face.

The solution of this curious illusion is, of course, that the images formed in the eyes overlap each other, and the space shut off on one side is pictured by that eye from which the scene or object looked at is not shut off by the intervening hand. In this manner you may prove to your puzzled playmates that, while the X rays are very well in their way, you can make solid substances transparent without their aid.

J. CARTER BEARD.

EDISON'S NEW WHITE LIGHT.

Said to be Superior to Any Yet Produced by the Electric Light.

(Chicago) Chronicle. At Edison's West Orange laboratory the other evening the inventor gave the first public exhibition of the new white light upon which he has been working for some time past. Thus far Mr. Edison has only made these lamps of three and one-half to four candle power, but he professes to produce a much better quality of light, with a great saving in its cost.

Many lamps were destroyed before one could be found to stand the stress of the high-tension currents used. The only form that has been found feasible has been with his latest improvement. Mr. Edison has been working for some time past. Thus far Mr. Edison has only made these lamps of three and one-half to four candle power, but he professes to produce a much better quality of light, with a great saving in its cost.

Tesla is still working at the plans he first made public four or five years ago, depending in the first instance upon the use of currents which have an enormous pressure and an extraordinarily high rate of vibration. He believes this is the way to get at the desired goal. His lectures on the subject are filled with beautiful experiments in phosphorescent lighting, but, as none of the conditions shown are within commercial possibility, every electrician is eager to see the manner in which he has reconciled the difficulties and achieved practical results.

It was only recently that a young electrician named Moore came forward, and, with apparatus of the most simple character, gave exhibitions of such light. He not only took small lamps, like the incandescent bulbs, but experimented with tubes seven or ten feet long, and which he insisted on calling "sticks of daylight."

Mr. Moore stated his claims in a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. For the first time in history a room was lighted by vacuum tubes. Since then, at a meeting of engineers at the electrical exposition, greater possibilities of this light have been demonstrated.

Ex-Gov. Dole of Iowa, who backs the Democratic nomination for President, cultivates a farm of 2500 acres, and is one of the most prosperous agriculturists in the State. He is worth upward of \$300,000.



THE DIAGRAM.

WHAT I WOULD LIKE TO DO FOR YOU.

If You Are Beautiful. Help you to always be beautiful by selling you my wonderful *Lola Montez Creme*, 75c a jar. Should last three months.

If You Have Freckles, Yellow Skin, Muddy Skin. Help you to restore it to natural color by selling you my *4 Day Hair Restorer*, \$1. Not sticky or greasy. Easy to use.

If You Have Tan, Freckles, Yellow Skin, Muddy Skin. Help you to clean up your complexion by selling you the best *Face Bleach* made, \$1. Only way to get rid of these blemishes is to bleach them out.

If You Need a Tonic. If you just feel out of sorts, not very bad, I can put you in the best of spirits if you buy my *Wine Tonic*. \$1 for extra large bottle. Only tonic made especially for ladies.

If Woman's Ills Afflict You. Take my word for it *Nosirrah* will give you more relief than anything else you can buy.

No Charge for Special Advice. My Articles Sold in Los Angeles by Druggists.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring St. C. F. HEINZEMAN, 232 N. Main St.

Special Coupon. Cut it out.

Some of My Articles.

Blondine..... \$1.00
Cucumber and Alder Flower Creme..... .75
Crepe de Peau, formerly Liquid Emamel..... .75
Complexion Outfit for Bleaching the Skin and Refining the Pores..... 5.00
Dandruffine..... 1.00



Victor Kid and His Brother.

THE SAME OLD STORY

Superiority of Quality

Compels recognition when unprejudiced tests are made. Bicycle makers have been making all kinds of claims this season, regardless of their ability to prove them.

VICTOR makers have not made many claims, but have PROVED A FEW THINGS about the construction of the VICTOR.

At the New York Athletic Club Coasting Contest, May 23, sixty starters, all leading makes represented, two 1896 Vectors entered—

Victors Win First and Second Places!

—Conclusively Proving That—

Victors are the Lightest Running Wheels On Earth.

BUY A VICTOR BICYCLE

It will stand the severest tests—the closest scrutiny. Every detail is perfect. The inner workings of the '96 Victor are a marvel of strength and simplicity. Examine them personally; you can't help being convinced of the staying qualities of the Victor.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

Makers, 421 S. Broadway.

Southern California Furniture Co.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, MATTINGS, RUGS, CURTAINS, ETC.

....Large Stock and Low Prices....

326-328-330 South Main Street.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

Allcock's Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

LOOK AT THIS.

Beautiful white enameled brass mounted BEDSTEAD, WASHSTAND AND DRESSER to match. Dealer in all kinds of furniture, floor coverings, window shades a specialty. Open Monday and Saturday evenings.

I. T. MARTIN,

531-533 SOUTH SPRING STREET

METHODS IN CRIME.

The Criminal Daily Becoming More Skillful.

He is Quick to Take Advantage of New Discoveries.

A Veritable Sherlock Holmes, Who is a Keen Judge of Human Nature and a Draw-Inference.

(CONTINUED TO THE TIMES.)

No man must guard more carefully against old-fashioned methods than the detective. While the criminal instinct remains the same from one decade to another, the manifestations of that instinct in actual crime are constantly changing. Each new invention furnishes the law-breaker a new opportunity.

The telegraph and the telephone, the steam railway and the ocean steamship have all been utilized by criminals for their harmful purposes. Each step of civilization lifts the enemies of society to a higher vantage ground from which to harm their fellows.

The many recent advances in natural science have put formidable weapons in the hands of the dangerous classes, and the discoveries of chemistry and physics are utilized as soon as they



THE SHOP-LIFTER.

are made for evil as well as for good. It is the old story of the lockpicker growing more skillful as the locks are made stronger, of the projectile being buried with more deadly force as the ship's armor-plate is strengthened. It is the eternal struggle between the forces that build up and the forces that tear down.

The detective must keep abreast of the times, must be as keen as the thief and as far-seeing as the property owner; he must understand in the utmost detail how crimes are committed in order that he may prevent them from being committed.

A TENDENCY TO SYSTEMATIZE CRIME.

One of the most noteworthy characteristics of the formidable criminal of today as distinguished from his prototype of the generation back is his tendency to systematize crime and to carry it out with the same business-like enterprise that is showing itself everywhere in American life. Take the best class of thieves, for instance; they start



ONE PICKPOCKET DIVERTS HIS ATTENTION BY SPREADING A NEWSPAPER UNDER HIS NOSE WHILE THE OTHER MAKES AWAY WITH HIS WATCH.

out for a season's work with a perfected organization and a cold-blooded plan of operation that would have astonished the hap-hazard, easy-going thieves who used to rob our fathers. Twenty years ago criminals had their specialties and stuck to them. When a man was known as a pickpocket he would remain a pickpocket, and bank burglars, sneak thieves, forgers and counterfeiters, having perfected themselves in one line of work, were content to devote their energies exclusively to that. Now all this is changed, and the great criminal is developing a tendency to branch out into any or all forms of crime, holding up a train in one place, robbing a bank in another, and picking pockets between times when business is dull.

It is not uncommon for a criminal who has been successful as a confidence man, but who has no personal knowledge of any other line, to employ a clever safe-blower, with other assistants, and organize a coup against some rich bank. The confidence man takes

all the risk of operation, advances the necessary funds, guarantees a certain sum to the men who rob the bank, and if the job is successful, takes the lion's share of the plunder. Such enterprises would have been unheard of ten years ago.

Pushed to the limit, the present tendency among high-class criminals to widen their field of action would result in centralizing the whole law-breaking business in the hands of a few daring and powerful individuals, who would employ dozens, perhaps scores, of their less enterprising comrades to work for them, and would finally come to enjoy a curious monopoly of the country's criminal business, just as other men enjoy a monopoly of its trade. After all, why not? This is an age of progress.

DAYTON SAMMIE AND HIS METHODS.

For years one of the most successful pickpockets in the United States has been a young man of good manners and presence, who was brought up in a luxurious home, and who might be earning his living honestly in his father's business did he not prefer crime for his own sake. "Dayton Sammie," as he is known, is undoubtedly a latter-day pervert; one of Max Nordau's degenerate, and yet so keen is the intelligence he has brought to bear on his dangerous calling that, although but a few years over 20, he has already amassed a considerable fortune, and until quite recently (this was his proudest boast) had never "done" a day in prison.

"Sammie" is known to the police of every large city as a dangerous operator, nor would he deny when questioned, extensive thieving in many States, nor repudiate his intention of stealing as many thousands or hundreds of thousands of dollars as he can get his hands on. He is a man of the law, and to the remainder of his life as a criminal he would permit. He looks upon his occupation as a legitimate form of business, which has the advantage over other forms of furnishing constant change and excitement. And he takes the same precautions against detection as the authorities that other business men take against fire, or loss at sea.

Understanding that money furnishes the surest means of evading the wrath of the law, he takes care before starting on a tour, say of country fairs, to associate with him his confederates, "mob" three or four men, each of whom is required to deposit a stipulated sum, usually \$1000, with some reputable lawyer who represents the combination. This is another novel phase of modern criminal life that law-breakers now employ lawyers to assist them in escaping the law, and to extricate them when they have fallen into its clutches. This fund of \$4000 or \$5000 is deposited to the credit of the lawyer, whichever one of the company who may be "unfortunate enough to 'take a fall,' that is 'pinched'.

In such an event the lawyer is immediately notified to send on the necessary bail money, taken from the amount held in readiness. It rarely happens that more than \$1000 or \$2000 is required as bail in the county seat where "Dayton Sammie" operates and this amount is cheerfully forfeited by the men for the privilege of being left free to continue operations elsewhere. What is \$1000 or \$2000 to the expert pickpocket who frequently makes as much in a single haul from the wallet of some gulleible countryman. Even when the whereabouts of one of the pickpockets who has "kipped his bail" is known, the indolent county officers usually prefer to spare themselves the trouble and cost of pursuit and, keeping the bail money, leave the wrong-doer undisturbed.

THE PICKPOCKET AND THE SHOP-LIFTER.

As showing how every new condition of our city life is utilized by criminals for their advantage, the crowded street car may be mentioned, and the universal habit of newspaper-reading, both of which, in large cities, give the pickpocket a chance to reap a harvest. Imagine three or four men standing on the back platform of a car, all busy

at a favorable moment, and seize the unguarded treasures. This is one of the newest and most successful accomplishments in the pickpocket's repertoire, and it is even said that some of these light-fingered gentlemen have such skill of the hand that, operating as described through the protecting coat, they are able to find and empty a woman's pocket at their leisure. And the up-to-date, usually woman, has methods of her own to meet new conditions, and the greater watchfulness exercised against her. The clumsy method of a cloak have long since been discarded in favor of the double skirt, which is really a bag encircling the whole body, or the pocket umbrella, admirable for small articles, and allowed to hang most conveniently from the counter while the lady inspects what is shown her, and, abstracting what takes her fancy, drops it into the open mouth. Then there is the trap-door muff, which is laid over any desired object of small dimensions, whereupon said object disappears.

EXPERT SNEAK THIEVES.

Since vaults have been so generally protected by a network of wires hidden in the woodwork around them, and since the system of all-night electric signals sent by one or two watchmen has been generally introduced, the occupation of the old-time bank-robbers has gone, to a great extent, the most approved methods against banks today being those of the expert sneak-thief or of men who work in collusion with some one employed by the bank. Criminals as well as moralists realize that there is no electric device so delicate as to indicate the honesty or dishonesty of a watchman, a clerk, or a cashier. As to the sneak-thief, he is longer at tempt the time-honored trick of the lady at the door in a carriage who wishes to see the president, but they do conspire, the paying cashier, in spite of the brass cage that envelopes him, and while one of two plausible gentlemen engages the president with through the window, the other has been known to extract a package of \$100 bills, drawn through the openings of the bag with the help of a compass, and with a spring clutch. This trick is possible, but not easy.

Of recent years the heavy tools that burglars used at one time in breaking safes, have been replaced by a folding and wonderfully compact outfit, that may be unobserved about the person. And hotel thieves need no other stock in trade than the vest-pocket "diamond" than a thick lead pencil, which is abundantly sufficient for opening bureau drawers and jewel cases.

Another modern tool is the safe ripper, now in high favor, for its simplicity and wonderful efficiency. It is an iron loop which is slipped over the knob and combination of the safe, and which, with proper leverage, tears out the whole thing, leaving the safe defenseless.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN LIFE.

A remarkable instance of sagacity in criminals is reported by Dr. Henry Smith Williams of a patient whom he examined at the Maryland asylum.

The criminal in question was temporarily confined at the asylum, and save for a single hallucination, was perfectly sane. Dr. Williams talked frequently with him and drew from him some interesting details of the conduct of his profession, which was that of a confidence man. The latter declared, in a conversation, that he did not regret the Sherlock Holmes stories as exaggerated or particularly wonderful, but that on the contrary they were very true. A man had to be almost as keen a judge of human nature and as apt at drawing inferences as Dr. Doyle's character. One day one of the attending physicians, in conversation with the prisoner, asked if he never made a mistake in sizing up the prisoner. The latter replied: "Never. Let me study a man half an hour, or even less, and I can tell whether he can work him or not. absolutely. I can grasp his peculiarities. I will know where he keeps his money, and whether it will be easy for me to get it, or not."

The physician then said: "Well, what can you tell me about myself?" "Oh, nothing in particular," the prisoner replied, "because I have never seen you. But then," he added, "I can tell you a little. For example, you always keep your money in your left-hand trousers pocket. It is loose, and you keep nothing else there." Asked as how he had guessed this the guess being correct, the prisoner replied: "Well, when in your rounds of the wards I have noticed that you go into another pocket, if you happen to want a pencil or piece of paper, or anything like that, and from the fact that you never go into your left-hand trousers pocket, I concluded that you keep your money there and nothing else. I can see that it is loose, as a purse would show."

"For another thing," the prisoner went on, "in your inner vest pocket you have a little case of some kind. I do not know what it is, but it is a pocketbook, but it is valuable and contains something that you think a good deal of."

The physician owned up that the case was there, and that it contained a picture of his sweetheart.

Dr. Williams added that this individual, that he was as proud of his skill as a confidence man, as an ordinary man would be of any valuable accomplishment, and took quite as much delight in the practice of his "profession."

In attempting to explain such a type Dr. Williams adds that it is simply the outcome of an innate peculiarity, an inborn bent which makes such a man spend his time thinking up schemes and ways to bunco people, just as other men will plan and work to succeed in business, politics, literature or the like.

CLEVELAND MOFFET.

(Copyright, 1896, by S. B. McClure Company.)

The Bark of Fruit Trees.

As a general thing, says Meehan's Monthly, healthy trees are able to get rid of the old bark without any help from the cultivator; but in some cases they are all the better for having a little help from man. In many species of trees, there is an arrangement provided by nature, for helping the plant to get rid of its bark. These are called in scientific language, "super cells," that is to say, cork cells. These appear at first on the outer bark as small brown spots. From year to year, however, and new diseases that threatened to destroy our groves, have been the cause of a sign of foot-rot (mal di goma).

In the days of pruning madness, he received the most elaborate explanations as to the histology and physiology of the orange tree. When it came to the chemistry of the soil, the action of fertilizers, the structure and action of the normal development of the tree, he found that every man was a law unto himself, and tried to be a law to his trees also. The writer in no wise would even seem to reflect on the intelligence of his fellow-horticulturists in Florida.

On the contrary, after years of association with them personally, and through their many valuable articles in the horticultural journals, he knows that they are a class of men unusually capable in their calling, as pertaining to the practical side of fruit-growing. The purpose of this article is not to criticize, but to call attention to the fact that there are many problems in fruit-raising which require a method of solution more scientific in manner of investigation and treatment than we have hitherto given them.

When we shall have adopted this more scientific procedure in experimentation, and in observation, we shall arrive at more scientific, and therefore, more certain results.

This is not to intimate, much less to

say, that there are not among us men who are scientific. There are many such men, members of this society. But the larger number of us horticulturists are not scientific in our methods of horticulture. Am I in error when I say that in our several communities truly scientific horticulturists are in the minority? The lack of scientific method has been much impressed upon the writer during the past fifteen months, as he has closely followed the many discussions on the condition of our frozen-down groves, and the best course to be pursued in order to resuscitate them. The great variance in the counsel offered has been due to the absence of an accurate scientific knowledge of the status of the growers.

Men who were most successful orange growers, when the conditions have been normal, have been sadly "at sea" for the past year—some have not yet come "within heat of land." Perhaps we are each and all somewhat to blame for this situation of uncertainty, in that, in the past we have not insisted upon scientific methods for ourselves, and for our neighbors. Those who knew should have imparted to those who did not know.

While on a visit to his grove in July, 1895, the writer asked several most successful growers, "Have you used a microscope and microscope on these blighted and diseased tissues?" The answer was "No." Perhaps at that time the blighting of the wood would not have revealed much unless there had been previous studies of normal tissues in bud, bark, wood and root. Nevertheless it would have been instructive to some of us, not on the field, if we could have had a few microscopic slides of the various tissues made on the first morning after the February freeze.

Especially valuable would it have been if with the slides of sectioned wood, there had been a short history of culture and fertilization. The writer asked one two-hundred-year-old tree, years old, budded on sweet stock. He attributes this fortunate "salvage from the wreck" to the fact that he had used on his grove, which potash made a stronger cellular tissue. In the absence of testimony bearing thereon, he thinks the microscopic examination of tissues would have helped to decide the question.

Prof. Webber has demonstrated to us (see United States Department of Agriculture Year Book, 1894, page 133 ff) that fertilization is very much to do with the character of the wood and fruit of our trees.

In this connection it is pertinent to remark that we have been greatly dependent on the United States Department of Agriculture and its skilled specialists for a large portion of the definite knowledge we have in our calling, and I am sure we gratefully acknowledge our debt. But while recognizing this debt, ought there not to be a deeply-felt responsibility that we shall also do something to help ourselves? We cannot all be experts if we could. But we can do something in collecting data that shall be definite and reliable. We can be scientific, as has been said, "it needs no marvelous intellect no special brilliancy to succeed in a scientific study; work at it steadily and it will, verily, and success will follow." Much of the data we need must be collected by the aid of the microscope. The most of the general knowledge of the diseases of the most of the secret processes and their results we have need to observe, are the "kingdom of the unseen," the "little" where into the unaided eye of man cannot penetrate.

The simple microscope, in the form of a single lens, magnifying ten to twenty diameters, is of great service. But to ascertain the facts concerning many an animal and fungus, we must have a magnification of one hundred or more diameters. For this work a compound microscope is absolutely essential. For example, rust on grasses, the smut of corn in short, the many diseases of field and garden crops, can be intelligently observed only by the use of the complete compound microscope. It was not until men commenced to use this instrument that the diseases of plants began to be understood, and received their first checks. Today the intelligent use of the microscope, combined with the chemical knowledge, is enabling horticulturists, the world over, to successfully cope with their enemies of all kinds, in form of insects, fungi and bacteria. The use of the microscope is, by many, looked upon as requiring such stores of knowledge and such expert skill, that they are deterred from making even a beginning of its use.

It is true that the highest expert use of the microscope requires a large amount of technical knowledge. But the data we require in much of our work does not call for more ability and skill than is easily common to the majority of horticulturists who will give a few hours each week to study and work with the microscope. If older men, burdened with "the toll and moil" cannot find either the mood, or the time, or the energy to do so, some of the bright and capable young men and young women of our homes, they will grow into the work and will like it. It would be a practical step in the right direction, if, at our succeeding meetings, we could have a working session with the microscope, at which the value of the instrument could be demonstrated. Such a session would make it very plain that by the aid of a half-dozen microscopes, or even one microscope, in each one of our horticultural centers, intelligently used, we could answer for ourselves, many questions which we now send to Prof. Webber, or to Lake City Experiment Station, or to Washington. We can be, and we are, more largely "the arbiters of our own fate." He who understands right the practical use of the microscope, as has been said, "is endowed with a sixth sense."

For sense, as a sixth sense, it is the sense of the horticulturist, the one of especial value in the use of the microscope in our calling, is that we shall make clear and definite to our minds whatever scientific information we may acquire. So important is this subject that the writer begs leave to suggest, that at least each horticultural neighborhood shall have a microscope and its proper outfit.

We ought to be in position to at least make verifications for ourselves, of the facts and principles of our science. Such verifications would be the identification of all forms and effects of insects, life which make hosts of our trees and plants. Again, we would give a practical knowledge of the fungi and bacteria, which play so important a role in the conditions of health and disease in our plants and trees. At first our studies will be unsatisfactory in immediate results. We shall find it slow work, and not be able to declare the nature and meaning of most that we observe. However, continued observation and study will eventually bring experience, and experience will inevitably result in intelligence and definite knowledge.

To aid any would-be learner of the more scientific aspects of agriculture and horticulture, the writer has prepared, as an appendix to this article, a description of a microscope outfit suitable for a beginner and for all ordinary purposes.

There also accompanies this paper a bibliography of some of the most valuable and modern articles pertaining to the science of our calling.

In conclusion allow me to say that what I have urged in regard to horticulture applies equally to agriculture in every particular.

The intelligent man who crops his land by the old-fashioned methods and who scientific men have demonstrated to be successful is the man who will realize that "seed time and harvest shall not fail."

NEW ARRIVALS.

They Are Here in Hundreds.

Although the summer is here, the season when trade is dull, Barker Bros., in the Stimson Block, Third and Spring Streets, have just added to their already large stock, an immense line of the latest Eastern designs in Furniture, Carpets and Draperies, and instead of reducing stock for the summer, as is usual, have added greatly to it, making their stock the most complete on the Coast.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

The Only SPECIALISTS in So. California for

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating every form of Weakness and Private Diseases of Men and above.

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Effected.

Cornier Third and Main St., over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. Private side entrance on Third Street.

Photo Mount and Card Mfg. Co.

Dealers in

CARD BOARD.

Manufacturers of

Photo Mounts, Cards of all Descriptions, Embossing, Ragged Edging, Etc.

Artistic Souvenirs, Programmes, Menus, Labels, Show Cards, Etc.

N. W. Cor. Clay and Sansome Sts.

One Bottle Cures.

McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE to any address in Los Angeles County for one month. For sale by

W. P. MCBURNEY,

418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Price 50c. All Druggists. (Mention Times.)

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Beautiful sets of teeth on rubber, ranging in price from \$2 up. People from abroad can come in the morning and wear their teeth home the same day.

Many of our patients live on the Kinsale track—pay R.R. fare, have a visit with friends in Los Angeles and get their teeth for the same price their home dentist charges, and say they get better work. We always have several hundred sets of teeth on hand to select from to suit each individual case. We extract all teeth without pain, nothing heated and no cocaine used, which is dangerous. Only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health.

You do not have to take something and run the risk.

ONLY 50c A TOOTH.

We guarantee all our work, and have without exception, the largest dental practice in Southern California.

Open Evenings.

Schiffman Method Dental Co.,

23 to 25 Schumacher Block,

127 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Startling Statements Made Regarding the City's Water Supply.

The disease breeding condition of much of the water which is furnished by the City Water Company and used for domestic purposes throughout the city, was discussed yesterday by the members of the Board of Health, at their regular meeting.

Dr. Moore cited a case of typhoid fever in a family, which could be traced to no other cause than the water used in the house. He considered the situation a serious one, calling for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the board. His view of the case was coincided in by his colleagues.

After a thorough discussion of the matter, in which many facts relating to the condition of the water, and the remedy or remedies for the same were brought out, it was decided to make in a few days a personal and thorough investigation of the reservoirs and water system generally.—Los Angeles Times, June 1.

Dr. Moore cited a case of typhoid fever in a family, which could be traced to no other cause than the water used in the house. He considered the situation a serious one, calling for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the board. His view of the case was coincided in by his colleagues.

After a thorough discussion of the matter, in which many facts relating to the condition of the water, and the remedy or remedies for the same were brought out, it was decided to make in a few days a personal and thorough investigation of the reservoirs and water system generally.—Los Angeles Times, June 1.

Dr. Moore cited a case of typhoid fever in a family, which could be traced to no other cause than the water used in the house. He considered the situation a serious one, calling for prompt and vigorous action on the part of the board. His view of the case was coincided in by his colleagues.

NOTICE.

On July 1, 1896,

We will reduce the price of Gas to \$1.75 per one thousand cubic feet.

Los Angeles Lighting Co.

FOR POLAND ROCK Address

Water

Bartholomew & Co.,

100 S. Broadway

Tel. 600

The Kalifornia Kan-Kutter.

Is the only perfect can opener made. It is absolutely safe to use. You cannot cut your fingers with it if you try. It is the best that experience can produce. It is the best that money can buy. It consists of but one piece of steel and that of the best. It is durable. It is strong. It is slip. It is a delight. A child can operate it. It cannot get out of order. Bruised fingers impossible. It is perfection.

Price 25 cents.

For sale by the best grocers and hardware dealers

Patronize

The Frazier & Lamb Lumber Company,

134 S. Broadway.

They are independent and promoters of low prices.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.

We Guarantee Painless Extracting. A GOOD SET OF TEETH FOR \$2.50.

230 South Spring Street. Telephone 1125.

FRESH LITERATURE.

BRUSH WORK FOR KINDERGARTEN AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS. By Ella Goodwin Lunt. (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.)

Ella Goodwin Lunt has issued for kindergarten workers a series of cards, being elementary exercises in color work for kindergarten and primary children. An accompanying pamphlet gives suggestions to teachers and dwells on the necessity for including drawing among the first educational steps.

EUCALYPTUS. By Abbot Kinney. (Los Angeles: B. R. Baumgardt & Co.)

Abbot Kinney, the vernacular, has published an interesting treatise on the Eucalyptus, describing botanically the various species and dwelling on the attributes of the varieties grown in California, such as timber strength, the medicinal value, sanitary influence and so on. It is a valuable work.

Books Received.

ASEPTOLIN. By Cyrus Edson, M.D. (New York: Equitable Chemical Company.)

Magnates of the Month.

The United Service Magazine, less technical than usual in the contents of its June number, contains two or three articles which will be popularly interesting. The extracts from the letters of an officer of the United States army, glimpses of Napoleon in his exile, though the attention and adulation lavished upon him by those admiring friends who were so ready to believe that he was a great man, is somewhat mitigated by the banishment that exile seems too strong a word. David Graham Adee contributes "Study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form." In a discussion of the "Earth's Center of Gravity," William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charge and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we cannot tell what manner of man he was. Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract. An immense influence, not a feeble friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted by 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella,' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—your thoughts, she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings and wishes, the mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that

whereby men converse with one another no common term seems possible. His plainest sayings are enigmatic; his dreadful silent laughter always leaves the audience wondering and perplexed. He has the appearance among literary men of a note of interrogation, mocking us with strange suggestiveness. At every turn in his life he is a question mark, a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with those who are close to him, and lightnings in his looks, defiant, provoking, but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens, the first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivaled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure and ruin at the last.

This intention, prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Venetian tragedy, and not less pitiful. It is to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the end, as a sea-blossom, that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, but as capable of folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspiring touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South of France, where a young man, outlived these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her castle, as Swift has contrived with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was the study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form. In a discussion of the 'Earth's Center of Gravity,' William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charge and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we cannot tell what manner of man he was. Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract. An immense influence, not a feeble friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted by 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella,' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—your thoughts, she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings and wishes, the mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that

death was almost as sudden as that of his friendly rival Dickens, who saw him only a week before the end, and described him as being 'cheerful and looking very bright.'

The Mission of the Poster. (Roger Cunningham in the Lotus.)

When, and whence, and why, and how? These are some of the questions with which the poster artist is beset alike by the artist and the public. The poster artist is a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with those who are close to him, and lightnings in his looks, defiant, provoking, but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens, the first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivaled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure and ruin at the last.

This intention, prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Venetian tragedy, and not less pitiful. It is to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the end, as a sea-blossom, that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, but as capable of folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspiring touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South of France, where a young man, outlived these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her castle, as Swift has contrived with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was the study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form. In a discussion of the 'Earth's Center of Gravity,' William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charge and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we cannot tell what manner of man he was. Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract. An immense influence, not a feeble friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted by 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella,' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—your thoughts, she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings and wishes, the mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that

death was almost as sudden as that of his friendly rival Dickens, who saw him only a week before the end, and described him as being 'cheerful and looking very bright.'

The Mission of the Poster. (Roger Cunningham in the Lotus.)

When, and whence, and why, and how? These are some of the questions with which the poster artist is beset alike by the artist and the public. The poster artist is a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with those who are close to him, and lightnings in his looks, defiant, provoking, but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens, the first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivaled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure and ruin at the last.

This intention, prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Venetian tragedy, and not less pitiful. It is to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the end, as a sea-blossom, that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, but as capable of folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspiring touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South of France, where a young man, outlived these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her castle, as Swift has contrived with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was the study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form. In a discussion of the 'Earth's Center of Gravity,' William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charge and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we cannot tell what manner of man he was. Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract. An immense influence, not a feeble friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted by 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella,' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—your thoughts, she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings and wishes, the mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that

death was almost as sudden as that of his friendly rival Dickens, who saw him only a week before the end, and described him as being 'cheerful and looking very bright.'

The Mission of the Poster. (Roger Cunningham in the Lotus.)

When, and whence, and why, and how? These are some of the questions with which the poster artist is beset alike by the artist and the public. The poster artist is a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with those who are close to him, and lightnings in his looks, defiant, provoking, but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens, the first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivaled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure and ruin at the last.

This intention, prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Venetian tragedy, and not less pitiful. It is to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the end, as a sea-blossom, that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, but as capable of folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspiring touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South of France, where a young man, outlived these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her castle, as Swift has contrived with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was the study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form. In a discussion of the 'Earth's Center of Gravity,' William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen 'the most tragic figure in our literature.' He does, also, I think, dispute with Shakespeare the charge and the attraction of being as mysterious as he is seemingly well known to us. Surely, we say, the whole mind of our sovereign poet is spread out like a landscape before us in his plays. Yet we cannot tell what manner of man he was. Shakespeare remains a voice speaking mighty things, impersonal almost as the voice of nature in stream or cataract. An immense influence, not a feeble friend. In like fashion we know our Swift by heart, as children we have been delighted by 'Gulliver,' as politicians we read his 'Examiner,' his 'Drapier's Letters,' his correspondence with Harley and Bolingbroke; as students in biography we turn over with growing interest the pages of that 'Journal to Stella,' in which he lays bare his heart. And yet the last word is Vanessa's, one of the truest ever written—your thoughts, she cries out to him in her vehement style, 'which no human creature is capable of guessing at, because never any one living thought like you.' We feel in spite of the man's abundant speaking in verse and prose, in essay and allegory, the thick darkness wherein he has wrapped himself. He is sincerely ironical, a humorist even in solitude, a bitter judge of his own doings and wishes, the mark of the insane upon him that he lives in a world of fancy which is at once a delusion and deadly earnest. Between the speech of Swift and that

death was almost as sudden as that of his friendly rival Dickens, who saw him only a week before the end, and described him as being 'cheerful and looking very bright.'

The Mission of the Poster. (Roger Cunningham in the Lotus.)

When, and whence, and why, and how? These are some of the questions with which the poster artist is beset alike by the artist and the public. The poster artist is a man, in his writings, we shall find this to be true. Thus he abides, alone, severe, inexplicable, with those who are close to him, and lightnings in his looks, defiant, provoking, but still mad with pain, of the mind as of the body—when the eighteenth century opens, the first, nay, without a second, in the genius which he displays; an unrivaled spirit, but one whose qualities in such a time would promise him never an enduring success, but disappointment, failure and ruin at the last.

This intention, prosaic man, austere and terrible, had in his life a love story, which is among the undying romances of the world—tender as the Venetian tragedy, and not less pitiful. It is to myself the years of Swift as a stern ridge of rocks, beaten on by the everlasting surf; and in the end, as a sea-blossom, that is Stella. The dark Norse nature, scornful, rude, wayward even to madness, but as capable of folly, is here played upon by such summer lights and heart-inspiring touches as if we were taken suddenly to the golden South of France, where a young man, outlived these names. But Mary Stuart has scarcely contrived so intricate a problem with her Bothwell and her castle, as Swift has contrived with his marriage, his relations to Vanessa, and the 'violent friendship,' which was the study of Bacon and Shakespeare in dramatic form. In a discussion of the 'Earth's Center of Gravity,' William H. Schock advances the idea that the change in the center of gravity, and of necessity its angle of axis to its orbit, might be brought about by the withdrawal from the earth of the vast quantities of water which, though of course not lost, are converted from solid and liquid forms to gaseous.

In the Midland Monthly another admirer of Stevenson, Mrs. C. F. McLean, gives a delightfully chatty sketch of a summer at Grez, where Stevenson and his cousin John, who was a famous writer and Stevenson first met Mrs. Osbourne, then a student in a Paris atelier. This and the "Impressions of Black Island," by George Merriam Hyde, are the most notable features of the magazine.

Cuba and the Presidential conventions face us in a new way. The magazine contains articles on both these topics. Eusebio Vasquez looking at Cuba from the industrial standpoint. The great and the small, and brotherly fellowship between the rich and the poor is dwelt upon in a short history of the University Settlement Movement, and a scholarly and well-taken of the actual practical results of the work, and of the future before it.

The critics are now wondering at Prof. Lloyd's puzzling book, "Eidolophoria," and J. Soule Smith does some conjecturing about it in the New Bohemian, failing to take into account much light on this literary mystery, though his point of view is presumed to be a new one. "The Mexican" is a delightfully pictured and described in an article by Mary E. Muncey, though of necessity the matter of the New Bohemian is not made up this month's literary report.

The Southwest is now in favor, and getting a lot of attention from magazine writers in search of material. The missions receives warm commendation from James Connolly, who presents with his paper some charming views of the region. "Chickadee" is a story by the Marquis de Nadillac follows up his articles on the Mount Builders with one on the Cliff Dwellers, indicating their probable origin and affiliations as indicated by the relics found in the regions peculiar to them. Apropos of the unveiling of the John Boyle O'Reilly monument in Boston is an article by Judge Daniel J. Donahoe eulogizing the man and the deed.

The flippancy of the Lark goes this month beyond all bounds, and even its most ardent well-wishers could hardly join in its gambols without a feeling of ridicule. Gelett Burgess mutilates the last page with an outrageous drawing, to which is attached this mauling verse:

My legs are so weary
They break off in bed,
And my carmine pillow
It sticks to my head.

The Lotus, perhaps by way of contentment, seems to have been in the way of illustration there are some excellent marginal drawings and a very lurid picture by A. H. Clark, embodying the path of a poem by Ruyter. "Hoy-Hoy Guest" by Paulus Thiemann, is a really pretty little story giving one a perfectly legitimate surprise in its ending.

An altogether superior little school journal is the Normal Exponent issued by the students of the Normal School in this city. It is quite devoid of the frivolity characterizing the average paper of its class.

Sir Joseph Pease, president of the English Peasantry Society, is interviewed in the June Humanitarian, on the subject of international arbitration. Needless to say, he is sanguine of the general acceptance of this principle in the not-too-distant future, and believes the great nations are working out their own Nemesis in supporting the vast armies and navies which so sorely drain their revenues. In the same number Edith Gray writes a very interesting article on the "New Drama," and Bernard Bosanquet on the "Socialist Ideal." A trifle of prose, and the tone of the remaining articles.

LITERARY COMMENT.

William Barry on Dean Swift. (Contemporary Review.) "Swift has been called by Leslie Stephen '

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS



Removal and Rebuilding Sale

THE TIME HAS COME.

We have a Half Million
or so at the Mercy of
One Hundred Workmen.



That's the condition we face and there's no getting around it. A hundred men of brain and brawn will shortly begin to rebuild this block of stores to suit our mighty growing business and our immense force of help will soon remove the stocks from their present location to their new quarters. With our usual pluck and enterprise we face the conditions, take the bull by the horns and give THE GREAT STOCK to the people at a tremendous sacrifice in preference to running the risk of damaging goods through dirt or dust or carelessness of workman. Tomorrow the great REMOVAL AND REBUILDING SALE starts, and at such sensational prices as to startle the mercantile world. Scores of extra salespeople have been engaged to assure you prompt attention.

A SALE OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE.

A Perfect Demonstration to the people of Los Angeles and vicinity that this is In fact, The Great Store! Great in its dimensions, great in its broad liberal methods and great in buying opportunities for its customers. The Spirit of Progress prevades every department. The impulse of great trading is here as nowhere else.

MORE ROOM IS DEMANDED.

On or about the FIRST of JULY our present Two Shoe Stores, Nos. 128, 130 North Spring Street and 123 North Main Street will be Moved Out. The big stores, Nos. 136 and 138 North Spring Street, now occupied by Mr. H. Jevne, will be turned over to the architects, builders, masons, carpenters, etc., and transposed into the Finest and Biggest Shoe Palace on the Pacific Coast. We add 6000 square feet of shoe selling space alone to our already Mammoth Establishment. SUCH SHOE SELLING as we begin Tomorrow Morning was never before heard of. We care nothing for brand, make, quality, size, style or cost; THEY MUST BE SOLD. We quote you prices and give you your pick and you'll pay quarters for what were dollars; halves for what were double-dollars and dollars for what were four and fives. We will positively not fit any, not take back or exchange or refund any money for any shoes sold at the sacrificed prices during this sale. Every Pair will be Plainly Marked, Sized and Priced and you can make your Own Selection. BUT! OH SUCH LOW PRICES!

Removal and Rebuilding Sale of Men's Furnishing Goods.

Here's where your interest will center in great shape. Here's where the mighty force of price belittling will cause you to trade your halves for dollar values. Impossible to describe all the great bargains we offer, so we say "come and see," "compare" and we feel confident you'll buy here. If you're not satisfied "your money back."

MEN'S SOX, one dozen bundles of assorted tans, the dozen yours for.....	35c
MEN'S SOX, one dozen bundles of assorted mixtures, the dozen yours for.....	50c
MEN'S SOX, one dozen boxes of seamless tans, black and tans, worth \$2.00, for.....	\$1.00
MEN'S SOX, extra quality seamless and fast black and tans, worth \$2.00, for.....	16 3/4c
MEN'S SHIRTS, finest unlaundered white shirts in the world, linen bosoms, for.....	33 1/2c
MEN'S SHIRTS, the perfect fitting dress shirts, laundered, linen short bosoms, for.....	75c
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, the Noxall brand, soft finish, pretty designs, only.....	50c
STAR SHIRTS, headquarters here, \$2.00, latest arrivals, reduced to only.....	\$1.50
NECKWEAR, nowhere such late \$2c tecks and four-in-hands as here for.....	25c

The above are only sample ideas of the many hundreds and hundreds of real good bargains we are offering in our Men's Furnishing Goods department during the great REMOVAL AND REBUILDING SALE. Come and take a look anyhow.

The Removal and Rebuilding Sale of Boys' Clothing.

To this already largest and handsomest BOYS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT on the second floor we add over 4000 square feet of display room. The builders have our orders to make it the LARGEST and FINEST in the UNITED STATES. JACOBY BROS. are the progressive merchants of this section, and mean to spare neither money nor brains to reap the reward of honest trade. Unparalleled bargains rule during this SALE. To make buying a pleasure to bargain-seeking parents, we will continue for one week longer to GIVE AWAY 50% OF COST all of the handsome and useful gifts we gave last week.

A 48-inch-long and 21-inch-high-seated BUCKBOARD with every purchase of a Youth's Boys' or Child's Suit of the value of \$5 or over.	
A 24-inch-long and 18-inch-high-seated BUCKBOARD with any Boys' or Child's suit of the value of \$4 or over.	
A Real Ragby Football, 9 inches in diameter, free with a Boy's or Child's Suit \$5 or over.	
A pair of Indian Swinging Clubs, made of hardened maple and each weighing one pound, free with a Boy's or Child's Suit of the value of \$10 or over.	
Special: For the Removal and Rebuilding Sale, YOUTH'S SUITS, worth \$4, \$5 and \$6.00, handsome and all-wool Long pants Suits and a 24-inch BUCKBOARD FREE; your choosing from any style, all sizes and only.....	\$3.88
Special: For the Removal and Rebuilding Sale, Children's Washable Suits, made of hand, some navy-blue and striped percales; all ages, 3 to 7 years; layaway and whistle attached; sold nowhere else under \$5 to \$6; go for only.....	45c
Handsome Knee Pants, washable goods, reduced per pair from \$2c to only.....	15c

Removing and Rebuilding the Men's Pants Store.

Not half room enough where they are now on the second floor, besides needing more for the Boys' Outfitting establishment. Pants get a special 150 foot long space on the newly acquired addition down on the main floor. Pants prices take a big drop in consequence. Buy your pants before the MOVING BEGINS.

MEN'S HIGH CLASS TROUSERS for best dress-up wear. Latest spring and summer styles, in handsome worsteds, tweeds and Scotch chevrons, tailored in exquisite fashion; reduced from and actually worth \$5.00 for the REMOVAL SALE to only.....	\$5.00
MEN'S PANTS for every-day use; good business and working pants that were \$2 the pair are reduced to only \$1.25 and a big assortment of Men's Cottonade working Pants worth \$1.75 are yours to choose from for only.....	\$1.20
MEN'S BICYCLE PANTS, the patent "SAFETY" brand of fancy Scotch chevrons, patent elastic cores on waist and elastic and button fasteners on bottoms; these go for only \$2.50 the pair; also handsome dark and light Corduroy pants, also some dark and light strap, double seat and double sewn, only \$3, and others for.....	\$2.50

Great Stocks Must Be Sold.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.
MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.
MEN'S AND BOYS' PANTS—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.
MEN'S OVERCOATS—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.
MERCHANT TAILORING—Must be Closed Out as that Store is to be Rebuilt.

Men's Clothing and Furnishing Goods must be closed down and out to make room for alterations in those departments, and all stocks in any departments where changes and improvements are to be made MUST BE CLOSED OUT.

The Half is Not Told

In these columns, but will convey an idea of the wonderful bargains offered. NOTE THE PRICES. Read the descriptions carefully. There will be a VOID in your life if you fail to embrace the opportunities here offered.

See Our Window Display of the very latest, styles and designs in Ladies' 20th Century Footwear; you'll find nowhere but here such Late Effects. Edwin Burt & Co.'s highest grades, Curtis & Wheeler's choicest lines; laced and button boots; Oxford ties, southern ties, low-cuts, slippers and sandals, all reduced. No matter if they only yesterday arrived from the factory The Price Has Been Lowered to a figure under what they were bought to sell for.

\$4.00 Imported single-strap Sandals (brown, tan, grays) for.....	\$1.50
\$5.00 Imported Patent Leather Oxfords (Leis XV heels) for.....	\$1.50

See the Goods, the Real Values, and the Reduced Prices in the Windows.

Ladies' Dark Tan Kidskin Oxfords. The Utica Shoe Co.'s very latest "Summer 20" Razor Toe Oxford Ties. Handsome 20th Century Footwear, stylish tips, all sizes and all widths. Price specially made for the Removal Sale.....	\$1.75
Ladies' Dark Tan Kidskin Oxfords. The Utica Shoe Co.'s Picadilly and Philadelphia narrow-square toe Oxford Ties. 20th Century Footwear in all sizes and all widths. Little money does big service. Removal Sale Price.....	\$1.50
Ladies' Button Boots Real Dongola Kidskin, razor-toes, patent leather tips. The Utica Shoe Co.'s 20th Century Footwear; in all sizes and in all widths. These goods were just received and instead of \$4.00 were marked for the Removal Sale to only.....	\$2.50
Ladies' Lacing Boots Real Dongola Kidskin, in the very latest style of razor-toes with patent leather tips and trimmings in all sizes and in all widths. The Utica Shoe Co.'s 20th Century Footwear, offered at a great sacrifice during the Removal and Rebuilding Sale. Per pair.....	\$2.50

The Removal and Rebuilding Sale of Children's Wear.

This department has been in a cramped condition for a long time, and thousands of dollars worth of good reasonable goods have been unable to have been shown properly. The rebuilding will give it the much needed room, but before tearing up benches, we commence slaughtering things right and left. Cost or less cuts no figure. Come and see for yourself tomorrow or the next day; the earlier the better it will be for you. MOTHERS OF CHILDREN NOTE WELL THESE BARGAINS.

Children's Fast and Stainless, Seamless Stockings that sell regularly all over town for 40c, 50c, 55c and 60c, during this sale for 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c.....	8 1/2c
MOTHERS' FRIEND SHIRT WAISTS, worth 75c every.....	39c
BOYS' KNEE PANTS, good strong, handsome, worth up to 85c, for.....	25c
STAR SHIRT WAISTS, reduced from 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 to only.....	48c
BOYS' MERINO UNDERWEAR, Shirts and Drawers worth 50c for only.....	35c
BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, elegant school suits, worth 95c, for only.....	25c
BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, worth \$2.00, and a pair of Indian clubs free for.....	\$1.50
BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, the biggest bargain of the year, only.....	50c
BOYS' STRAW HATS, black straw, curling brims, 40c, reduced to.....	11c
STRAW SAILORS, nowhere under 80c, reduced to only.....	15c

And hundreds and hundreds of equally BIG BARGAINS all over the second floor during the Great Removal and Rebuilding Sale.

The Removal and Rebuilding Sale of Men's Hats.

The "Hat Store"—OUR NEW HAT STORE will occupy the big space at the south end of this establishment and be the finest Hat Department in the State of California. Before the builders get to tearing away the present place we shall sell off all the stock now on hand at greatly reduced prices. GENUINE REMOVAL SALE PRICES. NOTE THESE:

40 DOZEN MEN'S FINE FUR FELT FEDORA HATS, in black, pearl, amber, mouse, steel and the new shade of Arabia, a combination of black and brown; a first-class quality usually sold at \$2, but you can take choice tomorrow for.....	95c
MEN'S EXTRA QUALITY DRESS HATS, hand-finished in either soft or stiff blocks; all colors and black; in the very newest styles and many are the very choicest of regular \$5 grades; in order not to lose any time and make the selling fast and furious we place the REMOVAL SALE PRICE to only.....	\$2.00
MEN'S STRAW HATS—Our Mackinaw, Dunstable and fine soft-finished Straw Hats are the best that can be made; superior in finish, having that natural luster to the brim that allows a Straw Hat when it does age to grow old gracefully; regularly \$1.50 to \$2; REMOVAL SALE PRICES \$1 and down to.....	75c
SPECIAL REBUILDING LEADERS—30 dozen Men's Golf Caps, in dark and light effects, just received which we offer at 50c each; an endless line of newest styles in Men's standard Straw Hats, worth 85c, 90c, 75c and \$1; will go during the REMOVAL SALE for 50c, 40c, 35c and.....	20c

The Removal and Rebuilding Sale. Men's Fine Clothing Slaughtered

Stein-Bloch Co.'s

Good Clothes Bargains.

Why throw your money away, no matter what the dealers say or print, don't be persuaded to make a purchase until you have had a fair opportunity of comparing their offerings with ours. Go slow. It takes two days to earn \$5. Why not take two hours to save \$5? A two-hour investigation will easily convince you of our \$15 suit being absolutely, entirely equal in quality, style, make and fit to any \$20, \$22.50, or \$25 suit offered by others.

We would be bound to suffer a big loss from the dirt and dust and the tearing around of the carpenters, when they enlarge and remodel our Main Floor Departments anyhow, so we deem it best to sustain a loss now and give the Public the Gain by reducing the prices regardless of value or cost.

WORKINGMEN'S FESTIVAL.

A FETE in which the Whole Public is invited To Take Part.

Men's Suits worth \$20.00, \$18.00 and \$12.00..... \$4.88 |

The biggest treat we have ever offered you. These suits are cleverly made, in stylish Greys and Oxford mixtures; excellent Cheviot Suits. The garments are cleverly tailored, made right in the height of fashion, neat, natty and dresy. Not a thing ails 'em.

Men's Suits worth \$14.00, \$12.00 and \$10.00..... \$8.88 |

These garments are the very pink of perfection, representing the master minds in tailoring. These very swell garments, natty and springlike, including many colorings and mixtures: swell spring goods, light dark and medium shades, \$14.00 in most stores, \$14.00 in some. Next week at Jacoby Bros. a liberal pick at \$8.88.

Jacoby Bros.' Finest Clothing Bargains

This sale means to you Gentlemen's stylish and perfect Business and Dress Suits, Nobby Cassimeres, Tasty Homespuns, latest colored Clay Mixtures, choice Imported Blue Serges and Worsteds, cut in Single and Double-Breasted Sacks, as well as Cutaway Frock styles. Try where you may, you cannot equal them for less than \$14 to \$18; any style or size you want, any color or pattern you desire, the line is complete, embracing everything that is stylish and desirable.

Jacoby Bros.' Removal and Rebuilding Sale.

Merchant Tailoring Dept.

Owing to the improvements about to be made throughout the entire establishment, and the necessary tearing up and completion that the carpenters and masons will make on this floor, we have concluded to wiser to take orders for and make up many Suits and Pants as possible NOW, rather than take chances of having the dust and dirt ruin our handsome stock of materials. To do this we will CUT PRICES on all merchant tailor work to way below our present scale of prices and guarantee our regular high-class work.

Trousers to Order \$4, formerly \$5, \$5.50, \$6.

Trousers to Order \$5, formerly \$6, \$7, \$7.50.

Trousers to Order \$6, formerly \$7, \$8, \$9.

All mail orders filled with the same care and attention given our home trade. Samples and rules for self-measurement cheerfully sent on application.

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

JACOBY BROS

50c BUYS \$---\$ BUYS \$\$.

And so it goes through the entire line

The Parisian Cloak and Suit Co., 221 South Spring Street.

137 South Spring Street

Pasadena Yesterday.



with Veach and Clark Shaw at the office of the Recorder, where Shaw charged a certain mortgage there and Mr. Veach reassigned it to Mr. Russell and the papers were left with Mr. Shaw for record. He paid the money to Shaw and Veach. Something like \$1500 was given to Shaw and Veach received the remainder of the \$2300. At this point the examination was adjourned, to be resumed Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Pasadena G.A.R. Thanks Those Who Aided.

The committee of the local G.A.R. post appointed for the purpose at the meeting of June 11, have drafted a resolution thanking the public generally for assistance in the services of Memorial Day. Comrades A. C. Drake, W. B. Van Kirk and R. H. Williams signed the document, and it sets forth at length the subjects for thanks. Among those mentioned are the Pasadena public schools and a tendency to observe it strictly and to refrain from the practices which tend to do violence to its sacred character and violate the ideas which it represents. The principals and teachers of the public schools are especially thanked for their efforts to inculcate patriotism, and the increased interest they show in the observance of Memorial Day. Those who contributed in any way—in money, flowers and effort—are thanked, and the societies participating in the parade are remembered. The resolutions are to be read at the tabernacle are objects of special thanks.

The annual all-day meeting of the Ladies' Union for Bible study and prayer will be held at the Baptist Church Tuesday from 10 o'clock to 7:30.

Rev. Henry Pearson and wife of Boston are expected to give Bible readings and addresses on "The Christian Life." The evening will be devoted to an address by Dr. H. P. Frost, pastor of the church on "Jewish Signs of the Times." There will be a basket luncheon.

Constable Terms Liquor Seller. The Tivoli stock of wines and liquors was taken outside of the city limits by Constable Slater today, and sold to satisfy an attachment. About \$35 was realized from the sale. Breiner & Crosby, creditors of the concern, bidding the stock at \$1.50 per gallon, and Constable Slater at \$1.25 per gallon.

George W. Forbes of North Pasadena was taken to Los Angeles this afternoon to be examined regarding his sanity. He has manifested mental aberration, resulting, it is thought, from a sunstroke some years ago.

Rev. Willie Thomson, who was a delegate from the Pasadena Presbyterian Church on Columbia street, was an account at the church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon of the general assembly and the work of the church.

Mrs. R. H. Hunter and her sister, Miss Dick Files, of Shreveport, La., have just arrived in Pasadena and are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Gibson, 115 Mary street. They intend to make Pasadena their home.

At the meeting of the A.P.U.W. held in the hall Friday evening the floral work of the order was exemplified. Several visitors from Los Angeles witnessed the ceremonial. Past Grand Master Robert J. Foster, of Los Angeles, was the guest of honor.

A Warm Time in a Warm Court Room. J. R. Veach spent an uncomfortable time last night in the cramped, and in this weather, almost unbearably hot quarters afforded by Pasadena's miserable excuse for a jail. This afternoon, when brought before Recorder Rosner for examination, he looked haggard and weak, but was cheerful enough to smile at the tills between his counsel, Charles Veatch, who appeared in lieu of Benjamin Goodrich and Deputy District Attorney McComas. In spite of the stifling heat the courtroom was crowded with men who remained during the entire proceedings.

The examination was set for 10 o'clock this morning, but as Veach was not ready, it was postponed until this afternoon at 1:30. The complaint was a long one, the original complaint being dismissed and another substituted. Veatch objecting at every stage of the proceedings to everything possible and being good naturedly "rubbed" by Attorney McComas.

Joshua Russell was placed upon the stand and testified to the discovery of the fraudulent transactions by receiving through the mail the assignment of mortgage in which his name had been substituted for that of Veach. He also produced the Bryan note and mortgage, said to have been forged by Veach and said that he had received them from George W. A. Gibson, to whom he had entrusted the task of looking into the matter and that he had paid for them the sum of \$2300.

Mr. Gibson was then called and testified that he held a conversation with Veach in the Pasadena jail, in which the latter confessed to him that certain collateral transferred by him to the witness was forged and that the Bryan mortgage was also forged together with the note which it secured.

Mr. Gibson was then called and testified that he was called to the office of Coffin & Stearns some time in April, and that he there saw an abstract and certificate of title covering the Bryan property. He said that he was asked to examine the title by Mr. Russell, Mr. Veach, who was present, and that he did so, going to Los Angeles, calling

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, June 13, 1894.

LOCAL BANK CLEARINGS. Los Angeles bank clearings for the week just ended show a decrease of 7 per cent., compared with last week, but an increase of 2 per cent. compared with the corresponding week of last year. Following are the figures:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
.....\$22,179.40	.....\$21,683.57	.....\$26,912.55	.....\$19,227.96	.....\$18,832.25	.....\$16,168.88
.....\$45,290.03	.....\$38,110.12	.....\$23,008.53	.....\$14,365.73	.....\$12,548.28	.....\$11,355.71

Total.....\$1,168,028.22 \$1,042,400.00
The exchanges for the corresponding week of 1893 amounted to \$1,145,093.03; exchanges for week ended June 6, 1893, \$1,200,800.30.

SHRINKAGE IN CIRCULATION. Treasury statistics show that shrinkage in the volume of money in circulation that has been in progress for more than a year, goes steadily on. The total amount of money in circulation June 1, \$1,521,584,235, represents a decrease of over \$34,500,000 as compared with the corresponding date of 1893. The total amount of currency certificates, \$1,382,000,000 in gold coin, over \$1,300,000,000 in United States notes, over \$1,300,000,000 in treasury notes of 1890, and \$1,300,000,000 in currency certificates. Among the increases was one of \$14,700,000 in silver certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

A net decrease of \$18,422,799 is shown by the treasury statement of direct currency certificates. The principal decreases were \$11,786,626 in United States notes, \$2,546,519 in treasury notes of 1890, \$2,489,846 in gold coin, \$1,132,800 in subsidiary silver, \$384,945 in standard silver dollars, and \$1,132,800 in national bank notes. The principal increase was one of \$1,650,783 in gold coin, the only other gain being one of \$600,000 in currency certificates.

The per capita circulation on June 1 amounted to \$21.35, which represents a decrease of 30 cents for the month, and of 37 cents as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

country lying east of the southern end of the Sierra Nevada range. The combined rail and wagon freight rates from Los Angeles to the railhead in the county seat of Inyo county, do not equal the all-rail rates from San Francisco.

As a consequence, Los Angeles is the chief supply depot for that region, goods being shipped from Los Angeles to some point on the Atlantic and Pacific and transported thence by wagon across the desert. The railroad which traverses Mono and Inyo counties and Eastern Nevada, connecting with the Central Pacific near Reno, is a non-paying property, and is of very little benefit to that section, and will remain so until the road is pushed to a connection with Los Angeles.

The great mineral wealth and agricultural resources of the region named, make it an important "back country" to Los Angeles, which will increase in importance as its resources are more fully developed and transportation facilities improved.

The present mining operations in the eastern part of Kern and the northern part of San Bernardino county will no doubt result in the ultimate construction of a railroad which will make the rich country south and east of the Sierras more accessible.

A GROWING MINING CAMP. Reports from the Randsberg mining district continue to be encouraging. Messrs. Willard and Harrison have secured about five hundred acres of land with power enough to add five more stamps, with the Baker Iron Works of this city, the mill to be finished by the end of the month.

It is predicted that Randsberg will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

It is claimed, however, that an abundance of rich ore is in sight, and that the district will become in a remarkably short time the liveliest mining camp in Southern California. The investor contemplates this description of the new district.

"A great deal of excitement has of late been manifested concerning the Randsberg mining camp, and the prospectors are flocking to the new district from all points of the compass."

KEPT OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Sunday Ordinance Violator Punished—Other Police Court Cases.

Frank Wood and Joseph Lawson, the saloon-keepers charged with violating the Sunday-closing ordinance by keeping open on Sunday, were tried before Justice Owens in Police Court yesterday.

Wood was found guilty and will be sentenced June 18. Lawson was fined \$10. William Kellam and Wesley Jones were placed on trial before Justice Owens yesterday morning on a charge of stealing a bale of hay from R. W. Allen. The prosecution failed to make out a case and the defendants were discharged. C. S. Richmond and John Canamachi, the candy peddlers whom Officer Reynolds arrested for obstructing the sidewalk, were fined \$2 each by Justice Morrison.

Charles Jones was given a fifteen-day fender by Justice Morrison for vagrancy.

J. F. Bidwell was arraigned before Justice Morrison on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses and his examination was set for June 22.

Mary Long, charged with disturbing the peace, was arraigned before Justice Morrison and her trial will take place June 18.

Louis De Soto, John Ellis, Willie Collins and Henry Red, a quartette of boys charged with petty larceny, were before Justice Morrison yesterday. Ellis's examination was set for June 15 and the others were discharged.

Pasquale Angonia, the newspaper thief, was fined \$15 by Justice Morrison yesterday.

Joe McCarty, alias James Murphy, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morrison on a charge of having stolen a camera and sold it back to the owner.

Toney Baxter, who sold all the furniture in Frank Abraham's house recently, was fined \$30 by Justice Morrison.

W. P. Reavis, a water-tax collector, was on trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Morrison, charged with battery. The complainant was Mrs. Susan G. Lapeley, who says Reavis knocked her down three times. Justice Morrison took the case under advisement.

Curtis Colyer was arraigned on a charge of violating the hitching ordinance and will be tried June 15.

GONE FOR BARRACUDA.

Bay Fishing Party Leaves for Catalina.

A party of eager fishermen left yesterday afternoon for San Pedro and will start early this morning for Catalina in the customs boat from San Pedro. Those in the party were: Judge Guthrie, Deputy District Attorney James W. J. Varie, W. W. Everett, Deputy District Attorney George Holton and Jud R. Rush.

The members of the party are sanguine of a big catch and have promised dozens of fish to their friends.

Aspiring Runner.

Jack Henry, a professional runner, is spending a short time in Los Angeles, waiting to have some one accept the challenge he has issued during any athletic in America to run with him for \$5000 a side. Henry is a native of Ukiah, 24 years of age, and this is his first season as a professional. He is being trained by W. P. Goldstein, a well-known horseman. Henry recently, in Oshkosh, Wis., made a 100-yard dash in ten seconds. He has defeated some good runners and is anxious to measure his strength and skill with the best athletes of the country. The challenge will remain open for thirty days. Henry and his trainer expect to go to Butte in a few days and then on to Lynn, Mass., where Henry is entered for the Boston sweepstakes.

People's Store Extra Advertisement.

Great Alteration Sale.

For Advertisements of other departments see other parts of the paper.

Men's Goods.

The great price cuttings for this great sale have not skipped this department. Its evidences are here on every article. Read these proofs:

Colored Shirts with collars, Colored Shirts without collars, colored fronts with white bodies, colored bodies with colored fronts, colored shirts with cuffs attached, colored shirts with detached cuffs, shirts that cost and sold at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, have been marked to..... 71c

We have still another line with collars and cuffs attached, neat colored chevrons, actually worth 75c, but now for..... 39c

Fine Laundered White Shirts reinforced back and Front..... 50c

Men's genuine Derby Ribbed Underwear, 40 gauge, made from finest silky combed yarns; actually worth \$1.75, for only..... \$1.05

Men's fine Balbriggan Underwear, in clouded blue, brown and natural colors; extraordinary value at..... 47c

Men's Summer Weight Natural Gray Underwear, 90 per cent. wool; positive \$1 value for only..... 67c

Men's Imported Gauze Underwear, as soft as silk, and actually worth 85c, for only..... 23c

Men's Finest Lisle Underwear, all colors..... 75c

Men's All-Silk Black Hose, nicely put up in box of 8 pairs for..... \$1.45

Men's Seal Brown, absolutely fadeless, Combed Maco Hose, 6 pairs worth \$1.50 for only..... 90c

Men's Extra Quality Coal Black Balbriggan Hose, extra high spliced heel and double sole, 6 pairs worth \$1.50 for only..... 90c

Men's Fine Lisle Hose, newest shade tan, double sole and heel, warranted fast colors; six pair worth \$1.50 for only..... 90c

Men's Black Hose, silk embroidered, 6 pairs for..... 75c

Bicycles.

High grade, 96 machines, fully guaranteed for one year, just the same as if you paid \$50 more. We have only a few left of each size. That is the reason of these exceptional prices. First come first served.

One boy's wheel at \$20.98.
One girl's wheel at \$20.98.
One youth's wheel at \$20.98.
One man's wheel at \$20.98.
One ladies' wheel at \$20.98.

The Spirit of '76.

Full assortment of Silk Flags, 5c and up.

Best quality Bunting Flags for schools and societies from \$2 to \$5 each.

Muslin Flags on sticks, 5c per dozen and up.

Toilet-Drugs.

Wonder prices here reign supreme. Articles that have a standard sale at regular prices have here been marked for make half.

Swanston Face Powder..... 5c
Levy's La Blanche Face Powder..... 5c
La Chape Face Powder..... 5c
J. A. Fosson's Complexion Powder..... 5c
Camelline Liquid Face Powder..... 5c
Pure White Petroleum..... 10c
Anita Cream..... 10c
Aqua de Barcelona Liquid Powder..... 10c
Persian Insect Powder per lb..... 35c
Pure Camphor per oz..... 35c
"Naphaline" for moth, lb..... 10c
15c size Hirsutine, now..... 60c
Brilliantine..... 50c
Hance's Rum and Quinine..... 40c
Pinand's Eau de Quinine..... 50c
Crown Rum and Quinine..... 50c
Pint bottle Bay Rum..... 50c
Hose Hair Oil..... 25c
Hance's Tooth Powder..... 15c
Arnica Tooth Soap..... 15c
Cherry Tooth Paste..... 25c
25c Lyon's Tooth Powder..... 15c
75c Secodont..... 45c
25c Carbolic Dentifrice..... 25c
Malted Milk (hospital)..... 25c
Malted Milk..... 75c
Mellin's Food (large)..... 75c
Mellin's Food, small..... 35c
Scott's Celery Compound..... 75c
Buryard's Water..... 50c
Dr. Hartman's Flea Exterminator..... 50c

Boys' Goods.

Here the price wrecking has done awful work. Such reductions as have been here made are more than the most sanguine ever dreamed of. Come early that the first choice will be yours.

Boys' Calico, Cheviot and Flannelette Waists, actually worth 25c, now for..... 15c

Boys' Cheviot Reefer Suit, very handsomely braided, actually worth \$4, now for..... \$2.50

Boys' White Duck Middy Pants, corded side stripe, actually worth \$1.50, now offered for..... 87c

Boys' Russian Crash Linen Sailor Suits, new style sleeve, for..... \$1.45

Boys' Fancy Washable Kilt Suits, combination collar and shield, for only..... 69c

Those Sailor Suits in Blue Flannel with embroidered collar are still on sale at..... 65c

Boys' seal brown and navy blue Sailor Straw Hats, now..... 23c

Boys' Duck Eaton Bicycle Caps..... 19c

Boys' 75c white Canton Straw Hats, half Sailor style, white silk band, now..... 50c

Men's Hats.

Men's \$2.50 silver pearl Fur Fedora Hats, finest silk trimmings, now..... \$2.25

Men's French Palm Hats, very light and lots of style, real \$1.50 kind, for..... \$1.05

Men's Imported French Crush Hats, don't weigh quite an ounce..... \$1.45

A. Hamburger & Sons.

10 Years AND NO STEP BACK.

The right-up-to-now methods of this store account in no small measure for our leadership of the clothing trade. You may think it strange that you never hear the "hard-times" and dull business cry from us—but there's nothing strange about it. Our progressive tactics discount such features from our business. For 10 years we have been going steadily forward, with no step back.

Hot Weather Remedies.

Linen Trousers, Crash Trousers, White Duck Trousers, } And Belts to Belt 'em up with.

Linen Crash Suits, Linen Crash Vests, Negligee Shirts, Summer 'Kerchiefs, Gauze Underwear, (No gauze stories.) } Straw Hats, Wash Ties, Thin Coats and Vests in Serge and Mohair.

London Clothing Co.

HARRIS & FRANK PROPRIETORS

215, 217, 219, 123 North Spring Street—S. W. Corner Franklin

HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

FOR

Two-burner Gasoline Stove..... \$3.75

3 1/2 inch Pie Plates, for..... 10c

Set of Knives and Forks..... 65c

Good Pocket Knife..... 25c

CASH.

THOMAS BROS.

230 S. Spring St. - Los Angeles.

"THE ONLY PATTON"

EXPERT WATCHMAKER JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.

214 South Broadway.

Watches Cleaned..... 75c

Main Springs..... 50c

Watch Crystals..... 5c

Small Clocks Cleaned..... 75c

Large Clocks Cleaned..... 75c

These prices are one-half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work Warranted for One Year.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL Commercial Street.

"The Hub"—For Late Style and Reliable Clothing, Hats and Furnishings—Go to Los Angeles' Leading and Most Popular Clothiers—"The Hub."

When we Cry Wolf

You can depend there is one in sight.

Last week we threw out several hundred \$20, \$17.50 and \$15 Men's Suits and invited the public to come and help themselves to any of them that should strike their fancy.

For the phenomenally low price of

\$12.50

They came, they saw, they bought! It made some of our followers and would-be competitors wince and "trot out" a few of their old style, out of date garments, and mark 'em at less than 50 per cent. profit, but our Grand, Matchless, Richly Tailored and High Grade Suits brought the crowds to our store all week, and to worry the "high profit old guard" a little longer we have added many hundred more of our better grade Suits to those left over from last week's big sale, and we invite you to call this week and take your choice and pick of the best Suits you ever laid your eyes upon for the low and easily paid price of \$12.50. See them in our show windows.

OUR IRON-CLAD GUARANTEE—If after purchasing one of these Suits you find that you can duplicate the quality, make and fit at any other Clothing House in this State for less than \$15 to \$20, bring the Suit back and get your money, without a fuss. Yes,

Your money back if you want it.

IMPORTANT—This Great and Grand Sale of Men's High Class Late Style Brand-new and "Up to Date" Suits will positively end next Saturday night, so come at once if you want first pick of these great "plums."

Headquarters for Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

THE HUB

154 to 200 N. SPRING STREET, NEW BULLARD BUILDING.

OLD COURTHOUSE SITE.